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1917.

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WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " " " " " " "	10 "
8.30 " " " " " " " "	15 "
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11.30 " " " " " " " "	220 "

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3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.

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GRILL ROOM.
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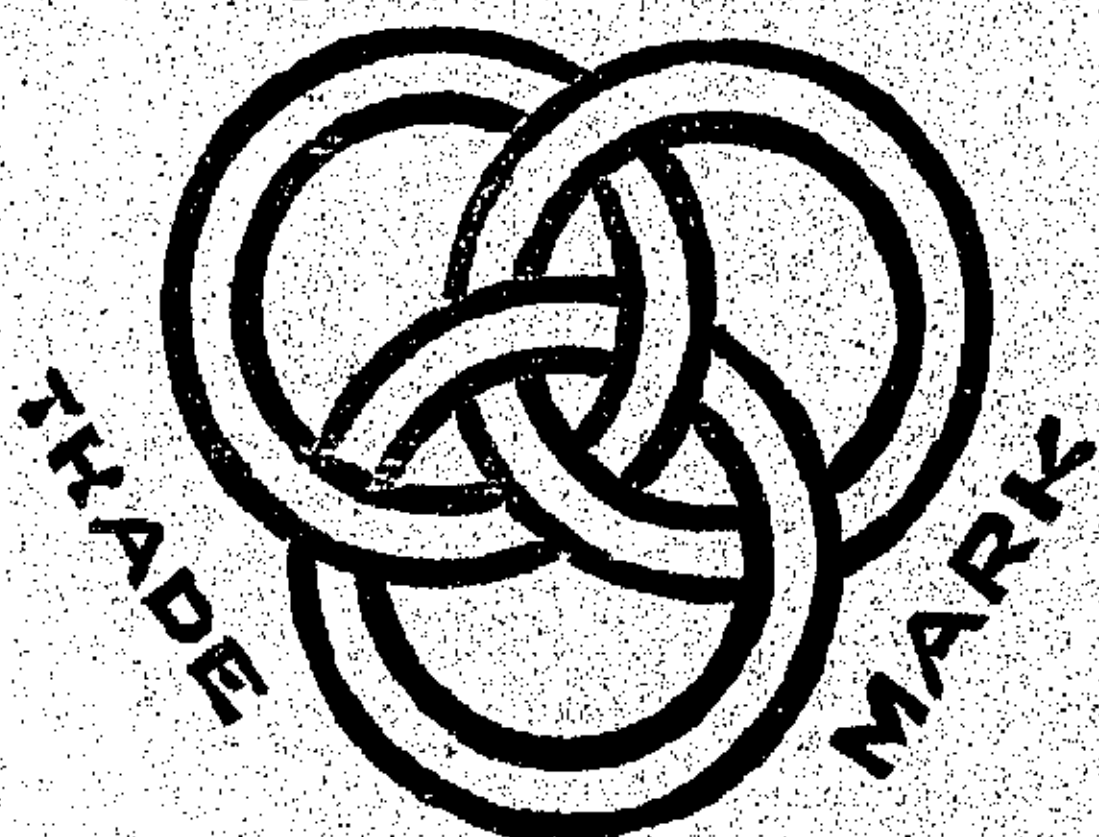
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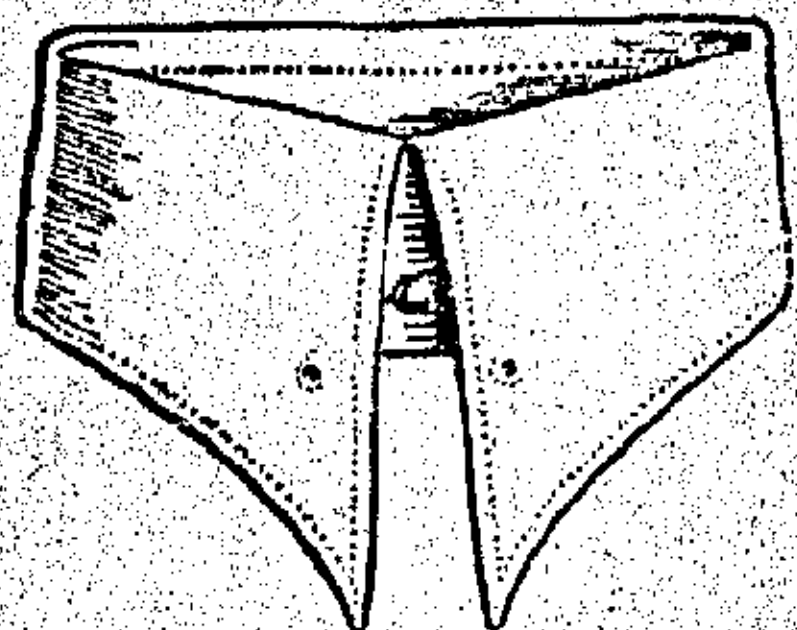


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STOCKED ALSO IN KHAKI.

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White Oxford Mat.

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SAFETY PIN.

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& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
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Machines are in first class condition and ready for immediate
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Apply:

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

POWELL'S BUILDING,

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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ASAHI AND SAPPORO BEER.

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accept Orders on retail basis.

MATSUMOTO & Co.,
157, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.
TELEPHONE

JAPAN AFTER THE WAR PREPARING FOR THE TRADE STRUGGLE

In the course of a long and interesting
communication to the *Morning Post*, the
Tokyo correspondent of that journal
writes:

The burden of the public mind in
Japan now is mainly concerned with
what is to happen in the Far East after
the war. Meanwhile, the constant influx
of gold and the abnormal expansion of
trade make many Japanese hesitate to
say that they are anxious for the sale of
munitions to cease. In course of time,
however, these things must, and then what is
to happen to Japan's inflated industries
and the new markets she has been cap-
turing and endeavouring to retain for
her wars? In this connection Japan is
not without prophets who are somewhat
pessimistic as to the future. Although
the nation's specie reserve has swollen
from some 330,000,000 yen to 880,000,000
since the war began, the pessimists hold
that *post bellum* conditions will entail a
reversal of trade as well as of specie
movement. With a diminishing balance
of trade and a constant outflow of specie
to meet the interest on her foreign debt
and the demand for capital in the finan-
cially exhausted countries of Europe, Japan
expects to suffer from a depression
similar to that following the close of the
war with Russia. Consequently there is
an increasing degree of apprehen-
sion lest the close of the war will see
increasing instances of financial disaster.

Japan feels that her main hope lies in
securing permanent markets for her in-
dustrial output, so as to keep up, if
possible, a favourable balance of trade
and give her increasing population some-
thing to do besides agitating for immigra-
tion privileges in America and Aus-
tralia. To take precautions against
adverse contingencies of trade the
Japanese Government is now carrying on
careful investigations in the countries
promising the most likely markets for
her exports. This is essential if she is
to continue to carry on the numerous
new industries created by the war. Her
commissioners occupied with investiga-
tions are devoting their attention mostly
to China and Russia, and to some extent
to South America and the South Sea
regions; and their reports are expected
to have much influence in moulding
Japan's future trade policy.

The Chinese market must be secured
and held at all costs, as that country is
Japan's most promising field of exploita-
tion. It is the most favourably situated
geographically; it uses similar idio-
grams in writing; it is poor, and more
likely to put up with Japan's inferior
manufactures than any other country.
Not only so, but while China buys
Japan's industrial output she must
supply Japan with raw materials in the
way of cotton and iron ore. Without an
adequate supply of these materials
Japan's fast developing mills and found-
ries would soon be crippled.

IMPORTANCE OF RAW MATERIALS.
Hitherto Japan has been depending on
America and Egypt for cotton, and on
various countries, but chiefly England
and Belgium, for iron; but she is not
content to be thus dependent on distant
straights for raw materials so vital to
her existence, whether in war or peace.
The vast iron deposits of China form
one of Japan's most important objectives,
and prevent her ever consenting to any
other country gaining the whip-hand in
China. It is this fact that renders
China, in her big neighbour
Japan's interest, a permanent one.

After the war, however, Japan anti-
cipates a renewal of British and Ameri-
can commercial activity in China, when
competition with Japan's interests will
probably be keener than ever. Now,
therefore, is the accepted time to make
bold and effective plans for obtaining
and holding a first place in the markets
of China. Everything possible is being
done in this direction. A movement is
on foot to organize a Sino-Japanese bank
to facilitate the progress of Japanese
trade on the Continent, and the Bank of
Formosa is establishing numerous new
branches throughout China. A big
Japanese school in Shanghai is training
Japanese young men as clerks and com-
mercial agents for the nation's firms
doing business in China, so that men
equipped with the language and customs
of China are always available. And these
experts are as adept in politics as in
commercial knowledge and influence. In
addition, the Imperial Government is
able to accommodate Japanese traders
on the Continent in various ways, afford-
ing them advantages superior to those in
the way of foreign rivals. This is not
regarded as unfair, seeing that foreign-
ers already possess the advantages of
larger capital and superior goods.

It is expected that the attitude of the
new Japanese Cabinet will be agreeably
in line with this policy of securing first
place in the markets of China for
Japanese goods. The only fly in the oint-
ment is what the vernacular papers, and
apparently the commercial circles of the
country generally, regard as the menace
of British and American competition.
How to overcome this is a trite question
with the Government and a bugbear to
the native trader. It is supposed that
the most colossal effort alone can hope to
be successful against such odds. The
suspicion that the enormous wealth
America has accumulated through expan-
sion of trade during the war will be
utilised largely to extend trade in China,
as well as to finance that country, and
so secure political influence, seems to be
also worrying the Japanese mind to no
small extent. Such a possibility is some-
thing that Japan would not as all wil-
come. Hence the present agitation that
American investments in China should
be under the auspices of Japan or in co-
operation with Japanese financiers.

INVESTMENTS IN CHINA.
To meet such emergency some Japanese
financiers are advocating the investment
of Japan's increasing specie reserve in
China instead of devoting it to reduction
of foreign indebtedness, as more effec-
tual and where Japan has greater hopes of
holding the market.

JAPAN IN THE COTTON- SPINNING INDUSTRY.

According to a report by the American
Vice-Consul at Kobe, Mr. E. H. Dootman,
the profits of the spinning industry in
Japan, for the six months ended June
30th, 1916, were most welcome after the
comparatively lean half-year preceding.
During the latter part of 1915 the sales
of cotton yarn had fallen off to such an
extent that certain mills stopped run-
ning, and others dismissed large num-
bers of operatives. With the beginning
of the new year conditions became
favourable, and at present all the fac-
tories except two are in operation, with
an average working day of 22 hours.

Preparations made by the Cotton
Spinners' Association to combat the sale
of Indian yarn in China have aroused
general interest. The Indian Govern-
ment, in conjunction with the movement
to encourage the growing of cotton with-
in the British Empire, has urged exports
to visit Japan and seek information con-
cerning Japanese manufacturing and
trade methods in China. Japanese steam-
ship companies have raised the freight
rates for cotton yarn between Bombay
and Shanghai from 1.22 to 1.35 per ton,
and between Bombay and Hongkong
from 1.18 to 1.33. The new rates are in
force from November 1st, 1916.

At one time this year the price of
cotton yarn in Japan was raised to such
a level that merchants found it profit-
able to reimport Japanese yarn from
Shanghai. An agreement has been made
among the spinners to sell only through
their associations, in order to steady
prices and preclude speculation.

INCREASE IN INVESTMENTS—CONDITION OF INDUSTRY.

The increase in capital has amounted
to 23,843,750 yen. In addition, the Gode
Spinning Companies issued debentures
for 1,500,000 yen, the Maiga Spinning
Company for 1,000,000 yen, and the
Izum Spinning Company for 600,000
yen, a total of 3,100,000 yen, or about
\$1,500,000.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN IMPORTS FROM KOREA.

Imports of cotton from Korea have in-
creased remarkably. Cotton has always
been grown in that country, but the fibre
is exceedingly short and is rather
yellow. It is imported into Japan
chiefly for wadding quilts and clothing.
Experiments with seed imported from
the United States have been made and
met with unexpected success. The area
under cultivation for American cotton in
1911 was 7,000 acres, with a yield of
3,840,000 lb. These figures had increased
in 1915 to 757,600 acres, yielding
38,224,495 lb. During 1916, it is expected,
the area will have increased to about
1,200,000 acres, with a yield of 60,000,000
lb., or about one-fourth of the quantity
of cotton annually imported into Japan
from the United States.

Exports of yarn from Japan during
the first six months of the year, with the
countries to which they were sent, were
as follows:—British India, 1,883,931 lb.,
valued at \$379,057; China, 96,110,807
lb., valued at \$16,011,306; Hongkong,
10,229,493 lb., valued at \$1,835,466;
Korea, 5,401,800 lb., valued at \$763,285;
Kwangtung Province, 2,293,031 lb., valued
at \$314,727; Philippine Islands, 299,760
lb., valued at \$89,384; all other countries,
332,941 lb., valued at \$76,291; total,
117,587,829 lb., valued at \$19,882,549;
yarn, from No. 1 to No. 20, 68,995,155 lb.,
valued at \$14,912,776; No. 21 and over,
48,592,674 lb., valued at \$4,969,770.

China is to go deeper and deeper into
debt, it had better be with Japan rather
than with Western nations. The situa-
tion is rendered still more acute by
America's vast outlay on her new Army
and Navy programme, which is attract-
ing attention in Japan. The conviction
is gaining ground that in this way
America is preparing to support her
claim to the supremacy of the Pacific.
The apprehension reacts on Japan's own
naval policy, for she does not intend to
allow any other nation to intimidate her
progress in China and the Far East.
Great Britain and the United States
have the rest of the world as a field
of trade, and Japan does not see why
they should do anything to crowd her
out of her rightful and natural sphere
in East Asia. Yet there is always keen
and even bitter rivalry between the
Japanese and the British and American
traders in China. Since this is expected
to become still more acute after the war,
the problem of amelioration is constantly
under discussion in the vernacular Press.
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is expected
to do something toward reconciling
British and Japanese interests in China,
but the worst seems to be feared from the
Americans' side.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

As to Russia, the possibilities of
Japan's capturing and holding the
markets formerly in possession of Ger-
many are not so bright, chiefly owing to
British and American competition; but
Japan is none the less active in prepar-
ing for progress in that direction. Her
method is to study the policy pursued by
Germany in dealing with Russian cus-
tomers; but Japan finds it very difficult
to afford the long credits which the
Germans gave to Russian purchasers, as
the small capital with which Japanese
manufacturers work does not permit it.
The Japanese, however, are contemplating
the establishment of a special bank
for the purpose of providing financial
accommodation for trade with Russia.
They have already had some experience
in this respect through the sale of war
supplies when Japanese financiers came
forward to render facilities of payment
to Russia. But a still more discouraging
difficulty is Japan's inability to compete
with British and American manufactur-
ers in regard to quality of goods, to
say nothing of her usual neglect not only
of uniformity of quality, but of regu-
larity of supply. Attention, however, is
being given to this defect, and it may be
remedied in time. The situation leaves
Japan looking mainly to China, where
quality of output is not so easily detect-
ed and where Japan has greater hopes of
holding the market.

THE GERMAN TRADE MACHINE.

ITS OPERATIONS IN CHINA.
PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE.

Mr. F. W. Wile, late Berlin correspon-
dent of the *Daily Mail*, lectured at His
Majesty's Theatre last month on "Ger-
many Mobilizing for Peace." Mr. H. B.
Irving presided.

Germany's preparations to grapple with
the trade problems of the future, Mr.
Wile said, were already so extensive and
well advanced that they deserved to be
faced and counteracted with the least pos-
sible delay. Germany did not provoke
the war essentially for trade purposes,
but she pinned to end it primarily out of
business considerations, and she was now
engaging with all the resources of her
ingenuity and thoroughness a campaign
for world trade, to be launched the
moment peace came. Business was a
science in Germany. A German always
kept his word because he could not get
anybody to take it. The outstanding fea-
ture of German trade was the effort to
give the greatest possible value for the
least possible money. By the full use of
brain-power in manufactures, by a State-
aided system of scientific and industrial
research, by a protective tariff, by pre-
ferential railway rates, and by other
means of different kinds, Germany pro-
duced cheaply and marketed her wares
scientifically. The German would make
anything for anybody anywhere at any
time, make it a little cheaper than any-
body else, and then sell it on terms most
agreeable to the buyer. That was the
secret of Germany's commercial triumphs.

The war had wrecked her trade, but her
trade organization was unimpaired, and
the German business world was on tip-
toe waiting for the time when the German
commercial army could once again go into
action throughout the globe. The Board
of Imperial Commissioners for Transition
Economics, which had been set up as
practically a cabinet formed to prepare
for the coming trade Armageddon, its
primary task was to provide for replac-
ing Germany's stocks of raw materials,
and it was reliably stated that contracts
running into millions of pounds were long
ago concluded for American supplies of
cotton, copper, and petroleum. All and
sundry were girding themselves for the
new war, with centralization, co-ordina-
tion and organization as the guiding
motives. Men like Ballin, Gwinner, and
Rathenau understood that German trade
must look for its future where its past
had laid, and particularly in great poten-
tial markets like China and South
America.

TRADE "OFFENSIVE" IN CHINA.

Little is known in England, Mr. Wile
went on, of the "peaceful penetration"
of China which the Germans have been
carrying on during the war. Realizing
that the British Empire is no longer to
be their playground, the Germans have
eagerly sought to exploit it they have laid
their plans wide and deep since 1914,
while Britain's attention has been diverted
by the war. The many appointments in
the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs
vacated by Britons who came home to
fight are now for the most part, I am
informed, filled by Germans. [This state-
ment is disputed.—Ed. H.D.P.] German
capital is said to be flowing freely
into China to obtain mining, railway,
and other concessions, and contracts are
even being entered into for the supply of
British manufactures within specified
periods after peace is declared. These
contracts are reported to me as being
actually sealed by German consuls. Many
of the newspapers now published through-
out China in so-called English have been
acquired by Germans or people acting
for Germans. They are especially active
in the Yangtze Valley, which has hitherto
been considered the British sphere of in-
fluence. At the outbreak of war, it is
declared that as many as 30 British con-
suls in China were Germans. I can con-
ceive of no deadlier blow against Ger-
mans' after-the-war hopes than joint
Allied action now to arrest the "peaceful
penetration" of the Chinese market.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Captain Albert William Staughton,
R.M.L.I., whose death from wounds is
officially announced, took part in the
Defence of the Legations at Peking during
the Boxer Rising, 1900, when he was
wounded.

Engineer Lieut.-Commander Archibald
S. de St. Legier, R.N., who was drowned
while on active service on December 21st,
was in the *Bedford* when she was wrecked
off the coast of Quelpart Island, Japan.
Lieut. William Cox, Royal Naval
Reserve, who perished last week by
drowning whilst on active service com-
manded in succession several steamers of
the Straits Shipping Company, of Singa-
pore, before the war.

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Gonnoske Komai, speaking at the
Bartholomew Club, Anderson's Hotel,
London, last month, on "The So-called
Anti-British Feeling in the Far East,"
said a small section of Japanese pub-
licists denounced the Okuma Government
for not having secured a proper under-
standing with Great Britain. They re-
cognised a better state of feeling towards
Japan in Australia, but in India the
Japanese had been subjected to ill-treat-
ment. Japan, according to these pub-
licists, had taken upon herself the position
of unpaid policemen in the Far
East, and had crushed the Germans there,
without getting anything in return. Mr.
Komai declared that the feeling of Japan
was overwhelmingly in favour of the
Anglo-Japanese Alliance and was friend-
ly towards England, notwithstanding the
active efforts of the enemy to create a
contrary impression, especially in
America. If the British wanted Japanese
troops to come and fight in Europe they
would be delighted to do so. That was
the wish of the whole Japanese nation.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

MUSKETRY COURSE, PART II.

All ranks who either (1) passed Part II.
of the 1916 course, or (2) passed Part
I. of the 1917 course are warned to
attend as follows:—

(A) Sunday, February 18th.—Supt.,
Staff, Company Inspectors, No. 1
Platoon, Mounted Police and Maxim
Gunners, Leave Blake Pier at 9
a.m., and return from Stonecutters
at about 4.30 p.m. Members will
make their own time arrangements.
Uniform with helmets. Service rifles
only will be used, and are to be taken
to the Range by those in possession
of same.

(B) Sunday, February 25th.—No. 2 Pla-
toon and No. 3 Company.
(C) Sunday, March 4th.—Nos. 4 and 4
Companies.

Absence will not be permitted except on
compliance with Standing Orders.
Absentees without permission will
further be disqualified from taking
any prize.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

Members of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies who
have to fire Part II. of the 1917
course and have no previous experi-
ence with Service Rifles will attend
at Central Station for instruction as
follows:—

Friday, February 16th.—No. 5 Platoon
(No. 3 Company).
Monday, February 19th.—No. 6 Platoon
(No. 3 Company).

Thursday, February 22nd.—No. 7 Platoon
(No. 4 Company).
Report in uniform, but without rifles, to
Musketry-Sergeant Fisher outside the
Armoury at 5.15 p.m.

RECRUITS.

1. RECRUITS PLATOON (NO. 2 COMPANY).
This Platoon (which until further orders
will include the whole of the Recruits
of No. 2 Company) will parade at
Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Tues-
days and Fridays in each week, com-
mencing Tuesday, February 13th.
Inspector C. Alves, in charge, will make
necessary arrangements with the
Tailor.

2. RECRUITS (GENERAL).
All Recruits, other than No. 2 Company,
will parade at Central Station at
5.30 p.m. on Mondays and Wednes-
days, commencing Wednesday, Feb-
ruary 14th.

PASSING OUT RECRUITS.

The A. S. P. (R) will attend at Central
Station on every alternate Wednes-
day at 5.30 p.m. to inspect and pass
out such recruits of all Companies
as may be sent before him by the
respective C.S. Majors. The first of
such fortnightly inspections will take
place on Wednesday, February 21st.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

The following is to be inserted in Stand-
ing Orders, page 40, and numbered
89 (c), and not 89 (d), as before
published:—
All sick leave Certificates, whether grant-
ed under Standing Order 84 (a) to
cover absence from Patrol Duty, or
under Standing Order 89 to cover
general absence, are to be immediately
communicated to the absentee's Warn-
ing officer.

MAXIM GUNNERS.

All members of this Section are required
to meet at the D.S.P.'s office at 5.45
p.m. on Thursday, February 15th.
Uniform optional.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the General Committee will
take place at 4.15 p.m. on Wednes-
day, February 14th.
All inspectors are invited to attend.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Tuesday, February 13th.—Class I. (In-
spector Gerrard).
Thursday, February 15th.—Class II. (In-
spector Gordon).

BAND AND ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

Monday, February 12th.—Orchestra,
Wednesday, February 14th.—Band,
Thursday,
February 15th.—Orchestra.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R).

Hongkong, February 12th, 1917.

THE SALE OF PHILIPPINE ALCOHOL IN HONGKONG.

The American Consul-General in Hong-
kong, Mr. George E. Anderson, reports
that a special effort is being made to
widen the market for Philippine alcohol
products, which are obtained from vari-
ous parts on the islands. The movement
particularly relates to pure alcohol for
medical or industrial purposes and to
Philippine coco or palm brandy. Both
products are being brought to the atten-
tion of Hongkong importers, and there
is every reason to anticipate considerable
trade in them. The sale of Philippine
alcohol in Hongkong has been increasing
at an especially rapid rate and bids fair
to maintain a strong if not a controlling
hold on the market after the close of the
war, which has made its introduction
here practicable. Its chief competitor is
Java alcohol. The alcohol as a rule is
imported in 6-gallon tins, two tins to
the case, in the same manner as gasoline
and kerosene.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At a recent Examination in First Aid
held under the auspices of the St. John
Ambulance Association, the following
were successful:—

Medallion.—(Third Examination)—
Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Goldsmith.
First Aid.—Mrs. Christian, Miss M.
Cooper, Mrs. Coulman, Miss A. Evans,
Miss M. Higgins, Miss V. Ho Tung, Mrs.
Martin, Miss K. Raymond, Mrs. A. E.
Sutton, Mrs. R. Solomon.

The Hon. Lecturer was Mr. Hickling,
L.R.C.P. (S.), and the Pres. Examiner
was Dr. Koch, M.D., M.Ch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, 16th instant. For Terms for Day Scholars and Boarders Apply to—

THE HEADMASTER, Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [286]

LOST

BETWEEN Gleasly and Condit Road. A LADY'S SOLID GOLD CURB CHAIN, with GOLD PADLOCK. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to—

"G." Post Office Box 253, Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [287]

THE "ABAD" STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship "BANDAI MARU"

having arrived from BOMBAY via PENANG and SINGAPORE. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th February, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatsoever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for Examination by the Consignees and the Consignees' representatives by appointment. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [288]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"S. JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th Feb., 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 17th Feb., 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [289]

"GLN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor-ship

"GLENAMORY."

Captain F. T. Jones, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHAW, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [290]



TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 12th February. Students should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 8 P.M. on that date, for Enrollment.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [292]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

THE DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, Kowloon, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY Morning, February 15th, at 9 o'clock. Boarders return on February 14th.

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RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorised Edition of the RACE BOOK is that Published by Messrs. NORONHA & Co., WHICH IS COPY-RIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [290]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Manxions, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 12th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [302]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 17th February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1916, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [305]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. ADKINS, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 12th February, to THURSDAY, 22nd February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1917. [300]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1917. [301]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, £25 paid up, Nos. 2601/2620, standing in the Register in the name of ARMBROSE HAMBRO, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [178]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 558, for Five Shares, Nos. 1576/1580, standing in the Register in the name of ARMBROSE HAMBRO, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Dr. sketainer, for Harbour or Ship. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating special salary required to—

W. E. BAILEY & Co., Ltd., Kowloon. [106]

FOR SALE.

STANLEY GIBBONS and TWEET-ET TELLER'S STAMP CATALOGUES for 1917.

GRACA & CO., No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

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INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on account of the year 1916 of FIFTY CENTS (50 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [279]

SECOND 4 PER CENT. RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1914.

ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS were CLOSED on the 20th December, the Russo Asiatic Bank, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above Loan up to the 13th February, on the Subscription Terms, i.e., as previously advertised.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1917. [201]

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN PENTONY, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all CREDITORS and other persons in China having any claims or demands against the estate of JOHN PENTONY, late of 8, Shop Street, Drogheda, in the County of Louth, Ireland, and of The Merchant Service Club, Shanghai, China, deceased, who died on the 24th April, 1916, and Letters of Administration to whose real and personal estate were granted by His Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland to MARY PENTONY, of No. 8, Shop Street, Drogheda aforesaid, and sealed in His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China in Shanghai by me, the undersigned, Attorney for the said MARY PENTONY, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to me on or before the 28th day of February, 1917, at the undermentioned address, after which date the assets of the said JOHN PENTONY deceased situate in China will be forwarded to the said Administratrix, who will not thereafter accept liability in respect of any of such assets of the said JOHN PENTONY deceased or any part thereof, to any person or persons residing in China of whose claims or demands I shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1917.

HERBERT W. LOOKER, Attorney for the Administratrix, MARY PENTONY.

1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. [262]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE HON. SECRETARY requests Members not to resort to the Telephone unless indicated in which case his numbers are—

Office ... 1006
Residence ... 1077

All inquiries appertaining to Accounts, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. LOWE, BINHAM & MATTHEWS.

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HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 8th and 9th March, in the Botanical Gardens.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 29th February.

Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

A. NICOL, Quarry Bay.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [380]

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Arabic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY.

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 33 years.

PRICE ... \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD

BROWN

SHERRY

EE QUALITY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 6-6

Hongkong Office: 10, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 13TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

SOME time ago the Chinese Press published what purported to be the demands submitted by Great Britain for the settlement of the Tibetan question. From internal evidence alone it is clear that the terms quoted are by no means authoritative; the incident is none the less of interest as showing that, even in Chinese circles, it is recognized that, though the negotiations of the Simla Conference are for the time being suspended, the question is by no means closed and will have to be brought to a satisfactory issue sooner or later. The British position was clearly defined once and for all in Sir JOHN JORDAN's Note to the Wai-chiao Pu of August 17th, 1912, in terms which should have convinced the Chinese Government of our honest desire to assist her in regularizing the situation *vis-à-vis* Tibet. At that time Tibet was to all intents and purposes independent of China, and the few Chinese troops in Lhasa were virtually prisoners. Had Great Britain affirmed this independence and required China to subscribe to it, China would have found it difficult to do otherwise than accept; as it was, we regarded our Treaty relations with China as requiring us to safeguard her interests equally with those of Tibet, and, accordingly, recognized the suzerainty of China and her right to station a representative at Lhasa to control the Dalai Lama's foreign relations, while insisting at the same time on the internal autonomy of Tibet and refusing to acquiesce in the maintenance of an unlimited number of Chinese troops either at Lhasa or in Tibet generally. This provided China with such an easy way out of the supposition that she would have been wise to accept it immediately; instead, she delayed replying for four months, and then showed no sign of appreciating the essentials of the situation. This necessitated the tripartite conference at Simla in which, as Lord Moxley explained, the real negotiations were between the Chinese and the Tibetan representative, Great Britain's part being that of the "honest broker" endeavouring to help both parties to find some formula which, while preserving Tibetan rights, would not require from China too great a sacrifice of the prestige she had gained as the result of CHAO ERH-PENG's border campaign. But, while endeavouring to do the best for both China and Tibet, we could not allow our own interest in the problem to be overlooked; it was essential that nothing should happen which might be the cause of trouble on the Indian frontier. It was necessary that we should have a peaceable and stable neighbour on our northern frontier; unrest and military operations in Tibet must be a cause of anxiety in view of their possible effects on the semi-Tibetan peoples of the independent Himalayan States. Of this there was evidence to hand. The arrival of the Chinese expeditionary force at Lhasa was immediately followed by disturbances in Bhutan, and the advent of Chinese troops in the tiny country was directly succeeded by the outbreak of the Abor tribesmen. If we now call upon China to abandon the attempt to subjugate Tibet and reduce it to a province it is not because we object to China as a neighbour—the hundreds of miles of common frontier between Burma and Yunnan is sufficient disproof of this—but because we must know definitely who is the effective ruling Power in a State bordering on India. In the past, whenever any question arose between Tibet and India, any attempt to obtain satisfaction, or even discussion, was met by a mutual shuffling of responsibility between Peking and Lhasa. So impossible did this state of affairs become that the Younghusband expedition had to be undertaken with the object of establishing direct communication with the Dalai Lama. This was effected, but the subsequent attempts of China to reduce the country to the status of a province involved a risk of relations being reduced to their former ambiguous condition. Hence the necessity for the conference and for an agreement between the three Powers which will decide once and for all who is the actual ruler of Tibet; and if we support the Dalai Lama's claim it is not because of any hostility to China, but simply because he has effectively established his independence, and to allow China again to try to subvert it could only result in prolonged disorder and unrest, which is the last thing we want on the Indian border.

The Tibetan problem has, however, totally changed since the Simla Conference first met. It seems like delving into ancient history to recall the days when suspicion of Russia was one of the essential factors of Indian frontier politics, particularly with reference to Tibet, where the movements and activities of DOBIEZ were always regarded with anxiety. We now approach the Tibetan problem with that factor eliminated, for the experiences of the past two years, when Russia and Britain have been striving and suffering side by side in a common cause, knit by the closest ties of alliance and friendship, make a revival of such doubts impossible. The problem is, therefore, greatly simplified by this consideration, while the very friendly attitude of the Dalai Lama is another most hopeful sign. The reception he met with on taking asylum at Darjeeling, and his treatment while there, have evidently made a profound impression. We shall not speedily forget the spirit which prompted his offer of troops to the Raj at the outbreak of war, nor his orders for the befegging of Lhasa on receipt of the news of Borna's conquest of South-West Africa. Never since the days of WARREN HASTINGS have the relations of Great Britain and Tibet been on so good a footing, and there is every reason to hope that, when the relative positions of China have been settled, there will develop that regular commercial intercourse between Tibet and India which that statesman sought to promote, and which, while adding to the wealth of both countries, will also be the most effective means of cementing the friendship between them.

We understand says the N. O. Daily News that Mr. H. E. Fulford, C.M.G., Consul-General at Tientsin, is shortly retiring and that his place will be filled by Mr. W. P. Ker, C.M.G., Commercial Attaché in Peking. It is probable that Mr. Archibald Rose will go to Peking in Mr. Ker's place.

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The

THE WAR.

AMERICA AND GERMANY:

PEACE MOVEMENT GROWING.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

MORE VESSELS SUNK.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN PACIFISTS AT WORK.

LONDON, February 12th.

The Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the pacifist movement is growing, especially in Congress, where blocking amendments threaten to delay the military and naval appropriations.

Mr. Bryan is actively associating himself with the peace propaganda, and Lincoln's anniversary will be celebrated in Washington by a meeting of pacifists, who will memorialise President Wilson not to go to war.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

MR. GERARD AT BERNE.

BERNE, February 12th.

Mr. Gerard and his party have arrived here.

GERMAN REPRESENTATIONS.

New York, February 12th.

There has been no announcement with reference to the German communication. It is not denied that representations of some kind have been made, but whether through a Note, or orally, cannot be ascertained.

BOLIVIA AND "FRIGHTFULNESS."

STRONGLY DENOUNCED.

LA PAZ, February 12th.

The Foreign Minister has handed the German Minister the Bolivian reply to unrestricted submarine warfare, which it denounces in the strongest manner, describing it as warfare without belligerency, because Germany claims to belligerently treat neutral merchantmen while insisting that the latter shall adhere to neutrality. Therefore, Bolivia identifies herself with the United States in demanding respect and freedom of trade.

RUSSIAN "FIREBRANDS."

PETROGRAD, February 12th.

It is officially announced that eleven members of the "Workers' Group of the Central Military and Industrial Committee, of Petrograd," have been arrested, and charged with fomenting labour troubles, aimed ultimately at transforming Russia into a Socialist Republic Government.

THE NEW POLAND.

PETROGRAD, February 12th.

The Commission which has been appointed to consider the new organisation of Poland assembled within a fortnight. Its recommendations will be submitted to the Polish leaders.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR MINISTRY.

MELBOURNE, February 12th.

It is understood that Mr. Hughes will form a War Ministry comprising six Liberals, and five Ministerialists.

COMMONWEALTH WAR LOAN.

MELBOURNE, February 12th.

A sum of £18,180,000 has been subscribed to the Commonwealth war loan, which remains open.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR-SHIPS.

LONDON, February 11th.

The Tasmanian Governor, H. E. Sir William Grey Ellison-McCartney, has been appointed Governor of Western Australia.

Mr. F. A. Newgate, Unionist M.P. for Tamworth, succeeds Sir William McCartney.

THE NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

AMERICAN LINE'S ATTITUDE.

NEW YORK, February 11th.

The America Line announces that its ships will not sail unless the Government provides convoys or guns and gunners.

AMERICAN CONSIDERATION.

NEW YORK, February 11th.

President Wilson has ordered the release of the crews of the German ships. He announces that in the event of war the property of Germans will not be seized.

PLAYING FOR SAFETY.

NEW YORK, February 11th.

Four thousand seven hundred Austro-Germans in New York have applied for American citizenship during the past four days.

A REASSURING ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, February 11th.

The United States Steel Corporation announces that its annual capacity of war material is a third greater than Germany's total output.

HUN METHODS IN MEXICO.

LONDON, February 11th.

The *Providence Journal* says that three hundred German officers are en route for Mexico City to foment an anti-American rising.

SWITZERLAND'S NOTE TO AMERICA.

BERNE, February 11th.

The Federal Council, in a Note to the United States regarding submarine warfare, re-emphasises its determination to defend the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland, which would be certain to become a war theatre immediately she departed from neutrality. Therefore it confined itself to protesting, while taking every reservation against the German blockade, particularly in the event of the blockade appearing incompletely effective, or consigning Swiss nationals or property to destruction.

SWISS REPLY TO THE CENTRAL POWERS.

BERNE, February 11th.

The Swiss reply to the Central Powers' intensified submarine warfare most strongly protests against the injury to neutral rights, and dwells on its most serious economic effects on imports and exports. It reserves Switzerland's rights if the Central Empires' action results in the destruction of Swiss citizens and property.

"MANTOLA" DETAILS.

LONDON, February 11th.

The *Mantola's* doctor was the only American on board. Interviewed by the London correspondent of the Associated Press of America, he said:—We were outward bound from Calcutta with 19 passengers and 165 crew, the latter mostly Lascars. At 1.40 on Thursday afternoon, while a hundred and eighty miles from Fastnet, there was a violent explosion, which killed seven Lascars and shook the ship from end to end. Excellent order was maintained. Everyone immediately got into the boats, except the Captain, Chief Engineer and wireless operator, who remained on board and repaired the wireless installation. After half an hour, the last named sent out distress calls, and almost immediately the submarine, which was evidently lying in the haze a couple of miles away, began shelling the *Mantola*, simultaneously coming at full speed towards her.

Some sharp shells burst over the vessel and around the boats, which rowed off, but nobody was hurt. The submarine was now plainly visible. A passenger in the doctor's boat recorded that forty-seven shells were fired. When the submarine was only two or three hundred yards away from the *Mantola*, an unknown vessel loomed up on the horizon and the submarine submerged and disappeared. The new arrival proved to be the British ship *Laburnum*, which picked up the survivors. The *Mantola* sank in the evening.

A hundred Lascar survivors from the *Mantola* have arrived in London. They still clung to their life belts. Some of the survivors were six hours in boats.

DEFEAT OF SUBMARINISM CERTAIN.

LONDON, February 11th.

Mr. Pretyman, Under Secretary to the Admiralty, speaking at Chelmsford, said there was not the slightest doubt in the minds of the Admiralty that the present submarine onslaught would be defeated, like the previous one.

"ON THE VERGE."

WASHINGTON, February 11th.

Mr. Lansing, in a speech, said:—"We are on the verge of war, but still hope we may be spared the terrible calamity." It was the wish and endeavour of the Government to remain at peace with all the world if they honourably could.

A SUSPICIOUS FIRE.

PITTSBURGH, February 11th.

Damage to the extent of £4,000 sterling was caused by a fire which broke out in the machine shop of the largest railway signal factory in the United States, which until recently was a munitions works. The Government has promised investigation into the matter.

GREEK ATTITUDE.

ATHENS, February 11th.

The Greek reply to President Wilson states that Greece itself has drawn the attention of Germany to the grave consequences of submarine warfare, but, in view of the present conditions in Greece, it cannot contemplate concerted action for the protection of neutral shipping.

U.S. AMBASSADOR LEAVES BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, February 11th.

Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, his staff and a number of American residents in Germany, totalling 115, left Berlin last evening for Switzerland by special train. A representative of the Foreign Office and diplomats bade them farewell.

SAILORS FOR THE U-69.

LONDON, February 11th.

Reuter's correspondent at Ymuiden states that a German tug-boat has arrived there unnoticed. She apparently brought sailors to replenish the U-69 (mentioned on January 23rd in connection with the naval action) which is seemingly preparing to depart.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

ATHENS, February 11th.

The stumbling block in the raising of the blockade is that the Allies entertain a suspicion that Reservists are concealing arms.

SMUGGLING IN HOLLAND.

THREE MONTHS' CONVICTIONS.

LONDON, February 11th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, there have been 8,200 convictions for smuggling during the last three months. Stricter measures for guarding the frontier are about to be introduced.

ROUMANIAN MINISTERS.

DISOBEY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

JASSY, February 11th.

An official announcement has been made to the effect that the Roumanian Ministers in Vienna and Constantinople, compulsorily retired, are remaining in enemy territory, disobeying the order to follow the Government to Jassy.

COTTON SPINNERS' WAGES.

EMPLOYERS' OFFER ACCEPTED.

LONDON, February 11th.

The Lancashire cotton spinners have accepted the employers' offer of an advance of ten per cent. on list rates, meaning an average advance of from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. in the £.

EMPIRE'S COTTON SUPPLY.

LONDON, February 11th.

A deputation waited on Mr. Roberts on February 8th and especially urged immediate steps to improve the quality and to increase the quantity of Indian cotton.

Mr. J. W. McConnell, on behalf of the Master Cotton Spinners, expressed appreciation of the work already done by the Raj.

Mr. Roberts replied that it was intended to take the whole question of cotton-growing within the Empire into immediate and serious consideration, in the course of which the Government concerned would doubtless shape plans largely in accordance with the facts and suggestions presented by the Deputation. There might be an opportunity of considering the question with the representatives of the Empire in the course of a few weeks.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF ROSS SEA PARTY.

LONDON, February 11th.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has written to the *Daily Chronicle* giving some account of the terrible experiences of the Ross Sea party of his expedition, who were absent from the *Aurora* laying food depots when the latter broke off from her moorings at Cape Evans in May, 1915. Sir Ernest Shackleton says he rescued five of the party on January 10th, while three, including the leader (Captain Mackintosh) and the Padre in the meantime, succumbed to their privations. Traces of their remains were unsuccessfully sought for.

The Ross Sea party's early trials were very severe. There were furious blizzards, and the temperature was thirty below zero. All except four of the dogs died in the trail. The party reappeared at Cape Evans a fortnight after the *Aurora* had broken away. They found plenty of food, but there was a shortage of clothing. The members of the party made clothing from materials which the Scott expedition had left. Others worked skintight, hunted seal, and subsequently stocked the distant depots.

The party made for the south in January, 1916, and left the Padre, who had contracted scurvy, in a tent. They proceeded to lay the last depot, and found two sledges, the sole traces of Scott's expedition. On returning they picked up the Padre, who was lashed to the sledge in a sleeping bag. Scurvy generally appeared, and the most rapid travelling was made, but the strain, combined with bad conditions, shortened the marches. Fortunately they took extra food from one depot, for when eleven miles from the next, and within thirty miles from whence Scott perished, an awful blizzard, lasting a fortnight, set in. The camp was broken when it had lasted six days, because the men were weakening, and fuel and provisions were practically exhausted. They took three hours to dig out the sledges, and the party restarted for the next depot in a blinding drift. It was a fight against death, calling for qualities of self-denial, endurance and comradeship worthy of the highest traditions of the Polar service. Capt. Mackintosh and another fell on the tracks, and one was left to tend them. The others, with the starving dogs, struggled on, a depot was gained, and a return made with food to the trio left behind. The blizzard continuing, they were found sick and helpless.

The party again made for the North, and now three were lashed to the overburdened sledges. Captain Mackintosh, realising the situation, unselfishly decided to stay behind and give the others a chance. He occupied a tent with a supply of provisions, and the remainder pushed on. The third died. Reinvigorated food was procured, and Captain Mackintosh was rescued after ten days.

The party made a safe depot after carrying out a specified object, despite abnormal difficulties. Captain Mackintosh and his companion recovered, but were overtaken by a sudden blizzard when crossing sea-ice, on their way to Cape Evans, and subsequent indications showed that they were drowned.

EARLIER CABLES.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

LONDON, February 11th.

His Majesty the King received General Sir Charles Conyn Egerton, on his relinquishing his membership of the India Council.

LIGHTHOUSE DUES.

LONDON, February 11th.

An Order-in-Council is gazetted providing an increase, as from April, in the light dues at the Great Basses and the Little Basses Lighthouses to three-eighths of a penny per ton, and in the case of the Minckley Lighthouse to an eighth of a penny.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

LONDON, February 11th.

The death is announced of the Duke of Norfolk. (Deceased, who was 70 years of age, was the Premier Duke of England and head of an ancient Duke of England and was formerly Earl Marshall and Hereditary Marshall and Chief Butler of England. He was also at one time Postmaster General, but resigned in order to join the Imperial Yeomanry in Africa. As Earl Marshall he played a prominent part in Royal ceremonies. He was invested with the Royal Victorian Chain in 1911.)

The death is announced of the widow of General Dennis, the first Commandant of Delhi after the fall.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "U 69."

YAUVIDEN, February 12th.

The *U 69* sailed in the evening, assisted by a German tug, and escorted by Dutch warships in territorial waters. The vessel steamed southwards.

SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 12th.

The following sinkings are announced:—*Japanese Prince*, *Lullington*, *Beach Tree* (British), *Ellavore* (Norwegian), a Dutch trawler and a lugger.

There are no further details of the *Mantola*.

EARLIER CABLES.

LATEST SUBMARINE OUTRAGES.

FURTHER SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 11th.

The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—*Marina Larsen* (British), *Ida*, *Odin*, *Sollakkem* (Norwegian), *Nueva Montana* (Spanish), as well as a Norwegian barque and a Dutch trawler. The total tonnage amounts to 16,000.

GERMANY'S 300 SUBMARINES.

PARIS, February 11th.

Lord Milner, interviewed at Petrograd, estimated that the German submarines numbered two hundred.

SPAIN'S LOSSES.

MADRID, February 11th.

Twenty-seven Spanish vessels, of a tonnage of 79,070, and valued at £2,800,000 sterling, have been sunk during the war.

THE NEW POLICY.

"WE SHALL PULL THROUGH."

LONDON, February 11th.

Experts reckon that the average rate of sinkings since the new campaign is 16,000 tons daily, as compared with 12,000 tons previously. This is not nearly so bad as the Germans hoped their submarine warfare would be. The enemy has not done enough for his purpose, and if the sequel goes as the first week suggests, we shall undoubtedly pull through all right. The experts emphasise that the present super-frightfulness can only be maintained a week or two longer, while an increase in the efficiency of British preventive measures is to be expected.

EFFECTIVE RUSSIAN EFFORTS.

THREE CORN LADEN SCHOONERS SUNK.

LONDON, February 11th.

A Russian official message says:—We sunk three schooners laden with corn off the Anatolian coast.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY FIGHTING.

AUSTRIANS SUSTAIN LOSSES.

LONDON, February 12th.

A wireless Italian semi-official message states that the Austrians recently repulsed an attack, endeavouring to eject the Italians from advanced positions east of Gorizia which were favourable to an Italian offensive. Their attack on the night of the 10th inst. and the following day was made with great effect, and the whole of their artillery. Thinking that the defenders were annihilated, Italian counter-attacks reoccupied the captured positions, and the Italian forts at the end of the action were intact, and the position unchanged except for a few advanced trench elements which were occupied by the Austrians. Hundreds of the latter's dead were left on the field.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIGHTING AT GORIZIA.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED.

LONDON, February 11th.

An Italian official message says:—On the night of Friday, the enemy strongly attacked to the east of Gorizia, but was nearly everywhere repulsed.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 11th.

An Austrian wireless official message states:—Enemy counter-attacks at Gorizia broke down. We took a further 270 prisoners.

Italian aviators bombed Trieste.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

MORE PROGRESS.

LONDON, February 11th.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—We assaulted and took possession of the Liqueur Factory and five hundred yards of trenches. General Townshend held the factory through the night.

As a result of these operations, we have occupied a new line on a six thousand yards' front and pushed back the enemy to a depth of from eight hundred to twelve hundred yards.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIANS LOSING HEART.

SALONIKA, February 12th.

The Bulgarians, at a certain point on our front, recently hoisted the notice:—"Germans retiring, we will come over to you when they have gone." Undoubtedly the exhaustion of the Germans is affecting the moral of the Bulgarians. Meanwhile, the Allies are not idle, and the Balkan front may yield surprises influencing the final issue.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 11th.

A French thrust to the north-west of Monastir and a British attack south-west of Doiran Lake failed.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

CAPTURE OF SYSTEM OF TRENCHES.

LONDON, February 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a strong system of trenches at the southern foot of Serre Hill, on a three-quarter-mile front, taking 215 prisoners, which exceeds the total of our casualties. We drove back an enemy attempt to the south of Sailly-Saillies, and entered trenches in the neighbourhood of Epy, La Bassee, Neuve Chapelle and Esquignart, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 11th.

A German wireless official message says:—The British attacked north-west of Beaumont, eastward of Grandcourt, and to the north of Courcellette. A company penetrated in the direction of Beaumont, but it was repulsed. Elsewhere we repulsed the French. Hand-to-hand fighting at Sailly wood, on both sides of the Meuse, was repulsed.

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FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED.

LONDON, February 11th.

A French *communiqué* says:—We penetrated the enemy lines in the forest of Apremont and took prisoners. The Germans attempted *coup de mains* in Argonne and Lorraine and failed.

SUCCESSFUL AIR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, February 1

Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S
**NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S**



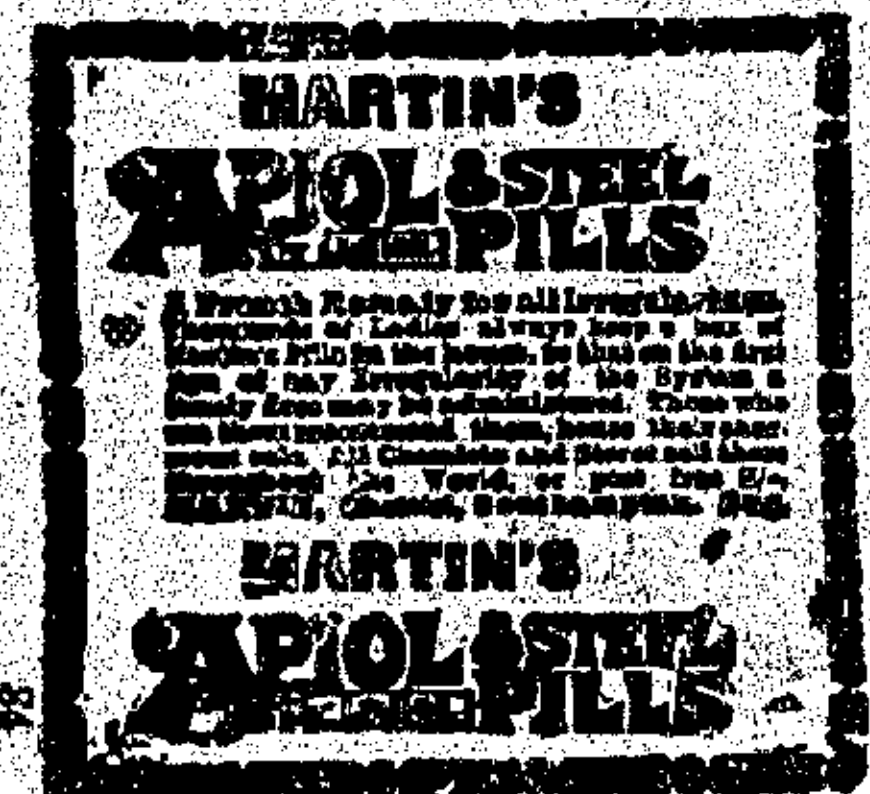
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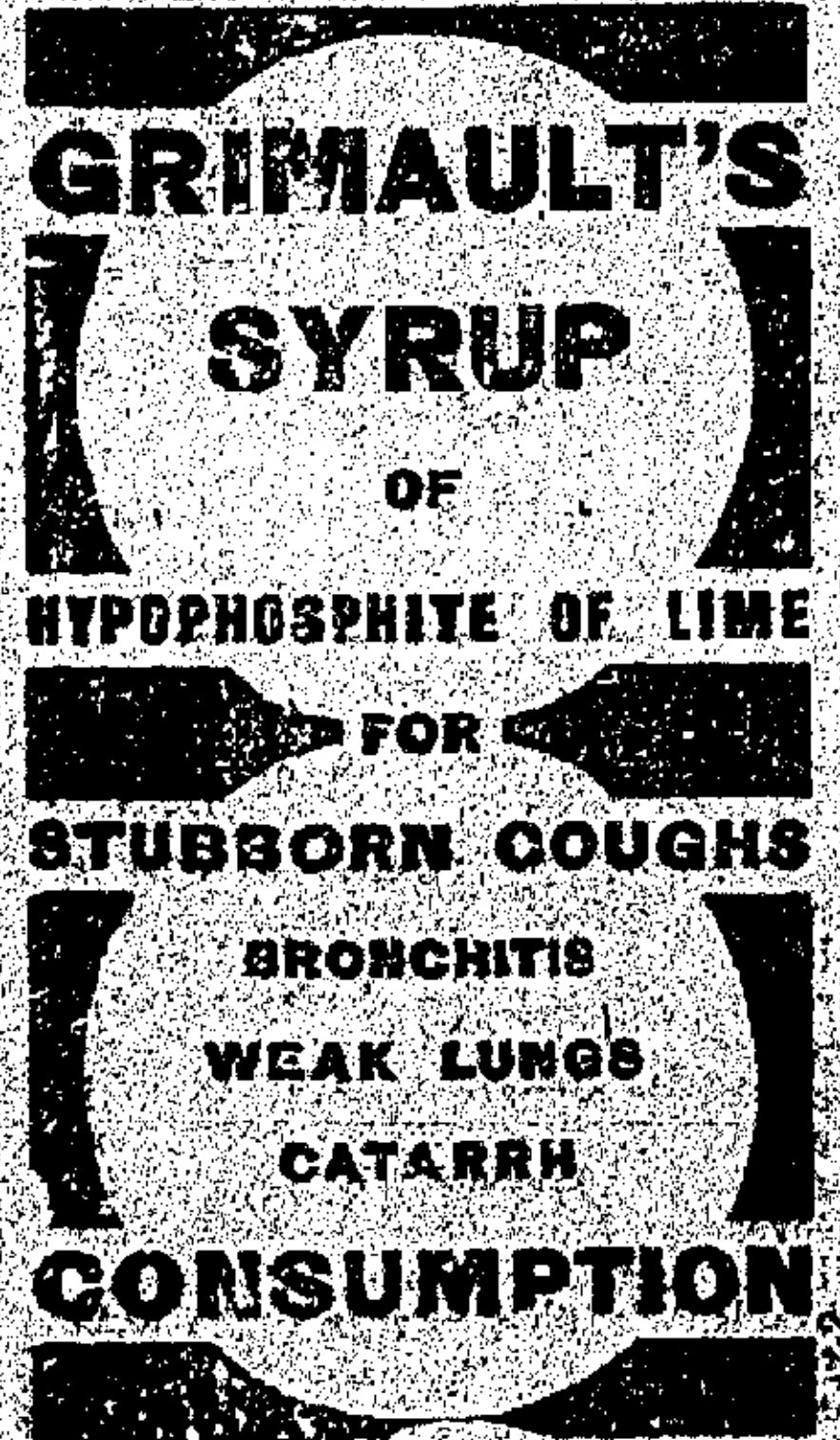


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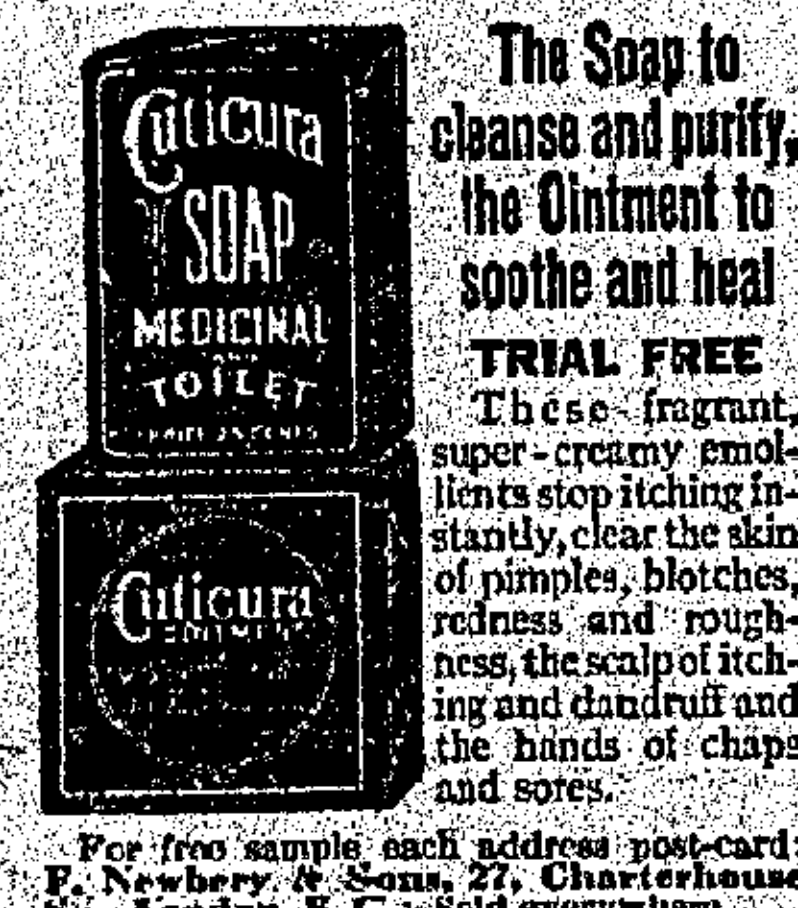
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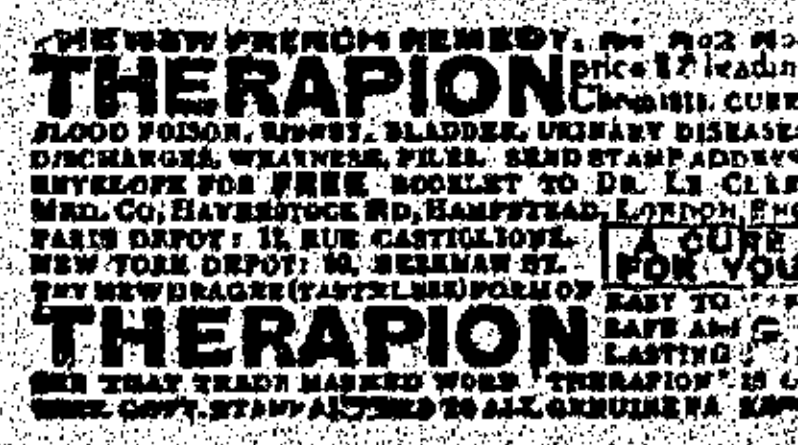
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For free sample, send address post-card.
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO DAY
Noon—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-
boat Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
TO-MORROW
12.15 p.m.—Ladies' Recreation Club. Annual
General Meeting at the City Hall.
Saturday, 17th Feb.
Noon—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. Meeting
of Shareholders.
Monday, 19th Feb.
12.30 p.m.—Gardner & Co., Ltd. General
Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe,
Bingham & Matthews.
Thursday, 22nd Feb.
Noon—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders
at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co. Ltd.
Saturday, 24th Feb.
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation. Meeting of Shareholders at
the City Hall.
Monday, 26th Feb.
Hongkong Races—1st Day.
Tuesday, 27th Feb.
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.
Wednesday, 28th Feb.
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.
Saturday, 3rd March.
Hongkong Races—Off Day.
Thurs. and Fri. 8th and 9th March.
Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanical
Gardens.
Saturday, 10th March.
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China
Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. General Meeting
at the Office of the Liquidators, New
Government Building.

CANADIAN WOUNDED.

VERDIOT OF SPECIAL INQUIRY BOARD

COL. BRUCE AND HIS REPORT.

The Canadian Medical Service in Europe, which was recently the subject of serious official criticism, has been handsomely cleared of the charges against it, and its work warmly praised by a Special Board of Inquiry, presided over by Surgeon-General Sir William Bapine, of the Imperial Army Medical Department.

Last summer Sir Sam Hughes, then Canadian Minister of Militia, appointed Dr. Herbert Bruce, the distinguished Toronto surgeon, Special Inspector-General, to report on the medical work of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Colonel Bruce, with the aid of a committee consisting of Colonel F. A. Reid, Colonel Wallace Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter McKewen, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. E. Wilson, and Captain Charles Hunter, drew up a report which was rightly described at the time as one of the frankest indictments of a Government service ever received by a responsible Minister.

Colonel Bruce reported that a re-organization of the Canadian Medical Service "from top to bottom" was necessary. His report was divided into 22 sections, and each section was a severe criticism of one branch or another of the work. The blame was clearly put at the door of the Director of Medical Service, Surgeon-General Carleton Jones.

Two sections of the report aroused special interest in England:—(1) The concentration of Canadian sick and wounded in Canadian hospitals, and (2) the system of scattering the patients among Canadian and British hospitals alike. The Voluntary Aid Societies in the United Kingdom were condemned as inefficient, expensive, and unsatisfactory.

As a result of this report Surgeon-General Jones was recalled to Canada, and Colonel Bruce remained in London as Inspector-General. Immediately before General Jones' departure he received further orders to wait in England for a time. A fierce controversy arose, and strong protests were made to the Canadian Government by eminent authorities. Heat was added to the difference by a statement by Sir Sam Hughes at a public meeting in Canada that Canadian wounded were badly treated in British hospitals.

GOOD WORK IGNORED.

Sir Sam Hughes resigned office at the request of Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier. One of the first acts of Sir George Perley, who took over his work in England, was to appoint a special board of eminent independent medical men to inquire into Colonel Bruce's findings.

The new Board was presided over by Surgeon-General Sir William Bapine, and consisted of Colonel E. E. Ashford, General Training Division, Surgeon-General J. T. Forth, Surgeon-General A. D. M. S., and Surgeon-General A. D. M. S., and Surgeon-General A. D. M. S. Its report, dated December 21st, has been presented to Sir George Perley, and is a startling reversal of Colonel Bruce's findings. Some of the Inspector-General's minor recommendations are accepted, but on the main points the Board pronounces emphatic disagreement from him. The work of Surgeon-General Jones and his staff is praised, General Jones is specially commended for his zeal and industry and for the tactful performance of many delicate duties that fell to his lot. The Inspector-General is charged with "ignoring the good work done by Surgeon-General Jones and his staff under circumstances of novelty and great difficulty," and with lack of intimate knowledge of Army organization.

The Board wholly condemns Colonel Bruce's recommendation that Canadian sick and wounded should be concentrated in Canadian hospitals. It points out that there are 20,000 Canadian patients in hospitals in the United Kingdom. After making special allowance for some cases, it would require 4,000 additional beds to accommodate all Canadian patients in Canadian institutions, apart from allowing for special battle casualties. This would involve an additional capital expenditure of a million dollars, if buildings had to be erected; which is believed to be inevitable.

It would be quite impracticable to earmark and collect Canadian casualties at the base in France, and difficult and inconvenient to direct them solely to Canadian hospitals in England. The difficulties are not insuperable, but they are sufficient to add to the complexity of an already complex problem. Clearing hospitals would have to be provided at or near the ports of England.

Such a policy would be expensive and unnecessary. "After conversation with many Canadian soldiers in different hospitals and with officers and others familiar with the present system the Board has failed to discover any general sentiment among Canadian troops, in favour of their exclusive treatment in Canadian rather than British hospitals."

CONCERNATION CONDEMNED.

The Board goes further. It objects to concentration on grounds of high policy. The following passage is remarkable in a formal official document:—

"It appears to the Board that to separate, on their return to England, men who have fought side by side, must tend to undo the bond of brotherhood sealed in the face of the enemy. The Board is aware that these considerations of high policy do not strictly come within its purview, but cannot refrain from pointing out that this aspect of the matter, because it would almost appear as if the report under consideration was based upon the conception that the Canadian Forces had a similar relation to the British Armies as the sold by the Allied nations."

The same line of reasoning is used in dealing with a whole series of arguments against the blending of Canadian and British medical activities in research work and elsewhere.

"All through the report of the Inspector-General the dominating idea is a (Continued on foot of next column.)

GREATER THAN KRUPP'S.

CAPACITY OF U.S. ORDNANCE WORKS.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, head of the great Bethlehem Steel Company, in a recent speech in New York announced that the ordnance works at Bethlehem were now 50 per cent. greater than the famous Krupp works at Essen.

At present the Bethlehem plant has a capacity of about 1,000,000 rounds of heavy munition a month. The plans of the company include the addition of a department for the manufacture of 16-inch guns of the type which will constitute the main batteries of the new battleships of the super-Dreadnought type, which the United States is to build.

Bethlehem, said Mr. Schwab, is now one of the great assets of the United States, and the works will be, if the time ever comes, at the disposal of the United States Government to be used as the Government shall see fit, and the United States Government shall name the price at which it shall buy the material produced in that works.

Altogether the extension programme of the company will involve an outlay of \$20,000,000 in the next few years. Up to the present the company has produced chiefly ordnance products and munitions, but under the new scheme the 25 parts of the company will consist of one part for ordnance-making, four parts for shipbuilding, and 20 parts for the manufacture of steel for commercial purposes.

At present, Mr. Schwab explained, the company is building fully one-third of all the ships now under construction in the United States, and is completing every week one 10,000-ton merchant ship, fully equipped, besides battleships, submarines, and smaller vessels. More than one-half of all the ships building in the United States to-day are, however, for foreign owners.

Mr. Schwab also traced the development of the steel industry in the United States, and said that he estimated the output for 1916 at about 40,000,000 tons.

conception that the Canadian Expeditionary Force is something separate and apart from the Imperial Army, a conception that may be summarized as the "water-tight compartment" policy in matters medical. The Board is of opinion that as long as the Canadian Expeditionary Force forms an integral part of the Imperial Army, such a view is no more possible in the United Kingdom than it is in France, and so long as Canadian troops continue to operate under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, British Expeditionary Force, it is impossible to discriminate in the medical arrangements of Canadian and British troops.

The British V.A.D. Hospitals so severely condemned by Colonel Bruce are now commended. It is pointed out that the V.A.D. system has done much to lift up the military medical services of the United Kingdom. In three points of criticism, inefficiency, expense and unsatisfactoriness, are taken in detail. It is agreed that as a class they are inefficient, and evidence which Colonel Bruce indicated inefficiency was really due to defective classification. In no case did the Board find that faulty treatment could be fairly attributed to the V.A.D. system.

EFFICIENCY OF THE V.A.D.

The charge for a patient in a V.A.D. hospital is not more than a day's cost per patient in a military hospital is at least ten per day. The report continues: "The investigations of this Board do not support these allegations of inefficiency. The standard of professional efficiency naturally varies, but there is no ground, even in the special reports made by Colonel Bruce's direction, for the grave indictment contained in his report, a good deal of the surgery is done, and 12 patients have been retained in these hospitals, even in the case of severe wounds, the emergency of accommodation in Canadian convalescent hospitals, and to queries in connection with the V.A.D. in Canada."

Nursing Staff: In all hospitals there is a nucleus of trained nurses (10 per cent.) whose work is supplemented by a devoted corps of the voluntary Aid Detachments, the members of which have undergone courses of instruction in England and home training and who, after two years of acquisition, are many of them, has not hesitated to send them to the great hospitals in France and in the Mediterranean. In no case has the Board had reason to be other than satisfied with nursing in these institutions.

The comments made in Colonel Bruce's report on the V.A.D. Hospitals have been widely resented, and this Board is of opinion that these strictures are unjustified and regrettable. "In these hospitals the Board found the patient well fed, comfortable and happy, and receiving an amount of care that is only possible in institutions organized on the lines of 'the home.' This has been an enormous asset in the case of soldiers widely separated from their kind and kin."

There is a sequel to the report. Sir George Perley has cancelled Colonel Bruce's appointment as Special Inspector-General.

Among the points with which the Board is in agreement with Colonel Bruce are that large numbers of soldiers have come and continue to come from Canada who have been for service at the front, and that large numbers have been passed who ought not to have been passed by medical officers; that additional inspection of Canadian hospitals and of Canadian patients in British hospitals is desirable; that additional consultants should be appointed; and that there should be a greater return of invalid soldiers to Canada.

Colonel Bruce declines to discuss the report, saying that he is debared from doing so as a commissioned officer. (Times.)

NAVY PENSIONS.

SIR F. MILNER ON "THE LITTLE FATHERS OF THE ADMIRALTY."

In a letter to the Editor of *The Daily Telegraph* on the subject of Navy pensions Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., says:—

In his speech on the first reading of the Pensions Bill Dr. Macnamara gave the House to understand that the administration of pensions in the Navy was as near perfection as a system could be.

He spoke of the "Little Fathers of the Admiralty," of whom he was the Chief Papa, safeguarding the interests of the men under their charge, and led his hearers to believe that they were all a happy family together and that the broken sailor was assured of the most magnanimous treatment at the hands of the "Little Fathers."

He therefore pleaded that the administration of naval pensions should be left in the hands of the Admiralty.

Unfortunately, no member of the House was sufficiently versed in the facts to answer him.

I have more than once pointed out that, as a matter of fact, the administration of pensions in the Navy is even harsher, if that be possible, than in the Army. As I consider it a matter of vital importance that the administration of pensions be in the hands of the new Pensions Minister, I will, with your permission, give my experiences, which will, I think, prove the justice of my assertion.

In the first place, the Admiralty absolutely refuse to recognize consumption as pensionable unless the man has actually been in the trenches or has been active war service. How cruelly this operates I will prove by the case of a man named William Redington. This man joined the Naval Air Service in May, 1916. He was exposed to considerable hardships, was constantly wet through, and had constant colds, which he was compelled to neglect, with the consequence that he developed lung trouble in June, 1916, which turned into tuberculosis. He was discharged from the Navy with the handsome gratuity of £2 10s 6d.

In this case I was able to trace the man's history for some years. He had been a chauffeur earning £2 10s a week. He had driven his master all over Great Britain and the Continent, and during that time he had never had a day's illness. There was no history of consumption in the family; the man was passed sound. He was also examined by a Dr. Walter Sylvester, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who stated that the man was absolutely sound when he joined and that there was no trace of tuberculosis. The Little Fathers absolutely refused to reconsider the case, notwithstanding the fact that the chairman of the Pensions Sub-Committee and other influential persons, and the poor fellow was turned out to starve.

THE MAN WHO HAD TO WORK.

I will give another instance of the fatherly kindness of these gentlemen. A man named Wells served four years in the Navy. His father said he was as fine a lad, both physically and morally, as ever joined the Navy. After a time he was put in a mine-sweeper in bitter winter weather, where he had to sleep on wet mats. He contracted a severe chill. Before complete recovery he went back to his work and again went through considerable hardships, was again taken seriously ill and sent to hospital, and his parents were sent for. The second attack seriously affected his heart, and he was invalided out of the Service. He was awarded the handsome pension of 6d. a day for six months, a total of £4 11s., when his pension stopped.

The mother appealed for reconsideration, but no notice was taken. At length she wrote to me and I made an earnest appeal. After a delay of many weeks, the Little Fathers decided to allow him 12s. 6d. a week. Meanwhile the poor lad, who could not bear to sponge on his parents, obtained some work, though warned by the doctor it would prove fatal to him. He died at his work the very day that the pension of 12s. 6d. a week was awarded to him.

Now come two cases which are hardly credible, but unfortunately they are facts. A man named E. Todd, with twelve years' active service, was severely wounded in both legs, at Gallipoli when acting as leading seaman. He was discharged as no longer fit for service. For two months he received nothing, but on October 12th, 1915, he was awarded a pension of 18s. 7d. per week. He had previously been employed by the Post Office, and though unable, owing to his wounds, to resume his old post, they found light work for him. All went well till April, 1916, when he was informed by the Admiralty that, as he had been reinstated in Government service, his pension must be reduced to 6s. 10d. per week and that he must pay back to the Admiralty the difference between 18s. 7d. and 6s. 10d. per week since he had been taken into Government service. They claimed, altogether, £16 15s. 3d. from the wretched man, who was, on protest, reduced to 2s. 10d. This is to be deducted at the rate of 3s. a week from his pension for 62 weeks. This is an outrage.

ROYAL PATRIOT PAID.

Again, a man named W. E. Williams was an established smith in Devonport Dockyard. He served for thirty years, during which time first 3s. a week then 2s. a week was deducted from his wages to form a pension fund. At the end of thirty years he retired with the Imperial Service Medal for meritorious service and a gratuity and pension of £40 a year. Being still hale and strong and anxious to do his bit, he offered his services as a smith at Woolwich Arsenal when this war broke out and was accepted, and drew regular wages, working from 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A DEATH-BED MESSAGE.

WARNING AGAINST "SPECTRE OF PEACE."

A correspondent sends to *The Times* a copy of a letter he received from a major of the R.A.M.C. asking him to visit in a certain hospital, a dying soldier—a corporal—who had a message "to give him. The soldier, a Welshman, had undergone two amputations and was suffering from abdominal wounds. Before joining the Army he had been a platform speaker and an opponent of national service and militarism generally.

When the correspondent reached the dying man's bedside he learned that the "message" was a warning to the people against an unsatisfactory peace.

"They say," he said, "that people will take notice of what a man says from his heart when he's dying. I've somehow lost my skill I used to have in putting a case. Talk doesn't amount to much in soldiering, you know. But if only you can somehow put it for me; get what I want to say to them; to the people—God bless 'em—they'll understand. As sure as God is in Heaven, my friend, if our people are deceived at this stage, then all the tens of thousands of 'bits' that have been done by our men; yes, and by the hundreds of thousands of Allied soldiers who have gone West with a sure faith in their heroism, all will be made a mockery and a waste."

After a protest against "fog of peace vapourings" raised by "honest dupes, perverse cranks, or treacherous blackguards," the soldier said:—"This is my dying message to my fellow-countrymen at home. The one mainspring of the strength and endurance that has protected all the world West of that blood-soaked line from the North Sea to Switzerland is the same knowledge that we fight, not for this or that country or territory, but for the salvation of humanity, and the preservation of decency and freedom and justice, as we understand them; and the sure faith that if we are steadfast we must triumph, that if we triumph it is for good and all; that this shall be the last struggle; the sacrifice, and that, by it, we earn real safety and security for our children and for their children."

That greatest motive, that any one country can apply is what the Franco-British line has fed and lived and fought on, and will fight on to the end. That is the spirit which has carried even men who cannot understand and recognize it, smiling into the presence of Death himself.

Morally, Germany was beaten before the end of 1914; and knows it. In a military sense she is not yet beaten, and will not be for months to come. Her war machine is a great and terrible engine of destruction and of enforced martyrdom, prepared through 40 years to do its present devilish work. Until the Bosche is beaten and broken, in the full military sense, no other reward for our sacrifices, no better legacy for our children can possibly be won than a miserable, mocking spectre of peace based upon what? Upon German promises? Would you have our own glorious dead mocked, our own yet unborn betrayed by the bartering of our sacrifices for German promises?

The heart of our people is sound as a bell, and their minds are set. Do not suffer them to be poisoned into blind gropings after treachery, by the vapourings of either traitors, cranks, or fools. Let the country but be true, true to the bitter end to its fighters, and its fighters will be true to the country and its sacred cause.

In the early morning of the last day of 1916 (writes the correspondent) the corporal passed away very peacefully to the rest he had earned.

After working some weeks he, too, received a letter from the Admiralty that he could not draw his pension (which he had paid for out of his own wages) and, at the same time, receive Government pay, so his pension was suspended and he was ordered to pay back to the Admiralty that portion of his pension which he had drawn since he entered Woolwich. It appears that this abominable injustice and that in the case of Todd are justified by some old warrant of 1894. It is perfectly intolerable that such gross injustice should not long ago have been repudiated, but these benevolent Little Fathers seem to think it quite all right.

Two other cases I will briefly mention to show the truly generous way in which these Little Fathers treat their men. A man named Robert Marrier, who had done over twenty-two years' service in the Navy, lost his right arm in action. It had to be taken off so close to the shoulder and in such a way that it was impossible to fix anything in the shape of an artificial arm. I sent a doctor's certificate to this effect. "Because the arm was not actually taken off at the shoulder they refused to pay the 18s. a week due when the arm is lost at the shoulder. Surely this is nothing but pettifoggery meanness; and shows the meticulous pains they take to 'do' these gallant fellows out of every shilling they can."

Again, in the case of a man named Salter. He lost the thumb and all fingers of the right hand except two, which were glued to the palm and were useless. It would have been far better for the man to have had the hand removed, as it was a useless stump. They gave him 16s. 6d. per week. We took the man into our Roberts Memorial Workshop, with a view to teaching him to do some light work with his left hand. We gave him 20s. a week. The Little Fathers at once reduced his pension to 3s. 6d. a week, though he had completely lost the use of his right hand. These are just samples of many cases. I could quote of the generous treatment meted out to our naval heroes.

Yet in the face of this Dr. Macnamara speaks of the loving care with which the Little Fathers treat their happy family. I only wish I had been a member of the House and had had the opportunity of confronting him with these facts. I most earnestly trust that the House will, on placing the pensions of sailors as well as soldiers in the hands of the Pensions Minister, I have good reason for hoping that their interests will be safer in the hands of Mr. Barnes than in those of the benevolent Father Macnamara.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, January 8th.

There is a very general feeling that the year 1917 upon which we have entered will see the end of the war. No doubt the wish is father to the thought; and it is well to prepare for something worse while hoping for the best. Writing over a month ago, I described the country as being under a wave of depression, due to the widespread feeling that the Coalition Government were not getting on with the war. Besides, the Roumanian disaster had plunged men's minds into a state of darkness and gloom. Now, instead of pessimism, there is a happy note of confidence. The new National Government is shaping well, though, of course, it is still early days. The fate of the Roumanians is cruel and heart-breaking, but it is not desperate beyond remedy. For their armies have not been destroyed, and the Hunns have been denied the vast stores of booty on which they counted. In England, the moral of the people was never finer than it is to-day. Sir Douglas Haig's despatch on the Battle of the Somme, while it has added very little to our knowledge of that Titanic struggle, has helped to put the outlook on the war as a whole in proper perspective. We achieved the definite objects for which the offensive was undertaken—and some more besides. Not only have a good half of the German hosts been defeated, but the soldiers of the new British Armies have established an overwhelming superiority as fighting men over the best troops the enemy was able to put in the field.

The blockade's effects.

Nobody is under the delusion that the further stages on the road we have to travel will be easy, or that because peace trumpets are being sounded in the camp of the enemy the journey will therefore be short. But of the ultimate issue there is no longer any doubt whatever. The note of firm confidence is assuredly the prelude of victory. The truth is filtering through as to the real condition of affairs in the Central Empires; and things are still worse with King Judas of Bulgaria, and with the Sultan, who is now more than ever before "The sick man of Europe." There is no longer any reason to disbelieve the accounts of hunger in Germany. It is due not merely to the serious shortage of essential foods but to an actual lack of them. It would be unwise, perhaps, to pay too much heed to the stories of food riots told by neutrals who have been in and out of Germany; we have had a good deal of that kind of thing from time to time since the beginning of the war. But the German and Austrian papers, in spite of the censorship, contain reports of food shortage and bitter discontent on the part of the populace that the evidence of dire want and approaching famine is not to be disregarded.

The German machine breaking.

Still, here again caution is necessary in attempting to estimate the power of resistance of the enemy. It is by no means likely that Germany will be reduced to terms by starvation—and, of course, from this last it is chiefly Germany which counts in this grim business. The German people have been so thoroughly drilled, disciplined and dragooned by their rulers for generations that they will stand without revolting more than any other European nation. It goes without saying that their Prussian masters will not consider their sufferings in the slightest degree so long as there appears the least chance of averting an overwhelming military defeat, for it is safe to say that they have no hope of final victory although they may pretend otherwise. So long as the Kaiser and the Council of Regency are able to retain control of the military machine the war will go on. It is true that the machine will not work quite smoothly if the masses are tired of the war, and if, in addition, they are hungry. But that stage has not yet been reached. What we hear now is the creaking of the machine after thirty months of wear and tear; and the men in charge know all about it, and the weakness which it is developing. That is the true explanation of the recent peace manoeuvre by Berlin.

The woman in the case.

It is now permissible to refer to the "War Office Scandal," to which references have been made in the Press from time to time during the past few months. The findings of the Court of Inquiry appointed to sit in secret by a special Act of Parliament have been issued. The general public are able to gain from the aforesaid findings what has been common gossip in the Clubs. Mrs. Cornwallis-West was a great beauty in the 'eighties, and was Mrs. Langtry's rival in Society in that respect. It is she who is credited with putting a lump of ice down the late King Edward's back when he was Prince of Wales as he was dining with her. In those days, which included her husband, Col. Cornwallis-West, who was 68 years of age, entertained on a lavish scale in London and their place in Denbighshire, while their parties during Cowes week were the talk of everybody. It now appears that Mrs. Cornwallis-West, who will never see her sixty-first birthday again, looked kindly on a subaltern in a marching regiment, but he failed to respond to the great honour. Thereupon the lady wrote to his Colonel, but, not content with that, she stirred up the powers enthroned at the War Office. General Sir John Cowans did what he could to oblige, and the officer, Lieut. P. Barrett, was transferred to another Battalion.

A moral for those in authority.

Fortunately for Barrett, he found a powerful champion in the late Sir Arthur Markham, who brought the matter up in the House of Commons, though without giving details, and this led to the appointment of the Court of Inquiry. Sir John is censured for "not merely indiscretion, but a departure from official propriety," and other distinguished officers are mentioned for their connection with the case, while Mrs. Cornwallis-West's conduct is condemned as "highly discreditable." The story contains a moral for all great, wise and eminent persons in responsible positions which will not be missed. It is satisfactory that justice has been vindicated, and that a great wrong wrought by a woman suffering from wounded vanity has been set right. The unpleasant feature is that it has required so much effort to right the wrong.

GERMAN WAR PLANS.

FROM THE MARNE TO THE SOMME.

HISTORIAN'S ADMISSIONS.

[BY "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT FORMERLY IN BERLIN.]

Professor Friedrich Meinecke, of Freiburg University, the distinguished historian, contributed to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on New Year's Eve the most remarkable article on the history of the war, which has yet appeared in any German newspaper. Being compelled to lie about the origins of the war, and about the plans with which Germany began it, German writers generally have had to lie about all inconvenient events during the war. Professor Meinecke, on the other hand, adopts the convenient formula that it was only "in a political sense" that Germany began the war as a defensive war, while "in a military sense" it was distinctly "knock-out" war (*Niederwerfungskrieg*). Thus, happier than other German writers, he is able to tell the truth, or some of the truth, about the battle of the Marne, and to admit that the battle of Verdun was a failure.

Professor Meinecke has the courage to describe the first phases of the war as follows:

"Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly and to compel her to make peace. As it was our interest rapidly to reduce the number of our enemies, this peace would probably have been very lenient for France. If we succeeded, we could then turn quickly, carry out the same military idea against Russia and with the best prospect of success, and then, under favourable conditions, conclude the final peace with England, who would have been disarmed on the Continent. This peace also, like the first peace concluded with France, would have had to assume in high degree the character of a compromise, since we could not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy."

"This whole programme, brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory, but it was a great strategic success for the French. Perforce our programme would not have succeeded if we had carried through our original strategic idea with perfect strictness, keeping our main forces firmly together, and, for the time, abandoning East Prussia."

BATTLES OF VERDUN AND THE SOMME.

Professor Meinecke sketches subsequent events much as follows:—The Germans took to trench warfare and the enemy did likewise. The Germans tried, and failed, to break through, both on the Yser and on the Bzura and Rawka, while the French tried, and failed, to break through in Champagne. People in Germany began to argue that the war had finally become a war of attrition. Then the Germans in May, 1915, succeeded in Galicia, but ultimately had to settle down again in defensive positions. The British and French then tried again, and failed again, to break through in the West—the battles of Loos and Champagne. Professor Meinecke then gives the following account of the battles of Verdun and the Somme:

"The argument used among us a year ago was that the decision must be sought not in the intangible distant East, but in the concentrated West, the nerve-centre of the enemy's force. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old sense, aiming at a break-through and rolling-up of the enemy's resistance. At the same time the new politico-military idea led only to a heroic episode."

"If our original success, could have been pursued at the same pace to their goal, our political purpose would perhaps have been attained. But meanwhile our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned from us Universal Military Service and the conversion of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America, and so, while Japan helped also, she was able to equip the new Russian formations with the apparatus which we had amassed the year before. Thus in June and July, 1916, it came to the great double offensive of our enemies in East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt our operations against Verdun, and the enemy's offensive achieved partial success, especially in the East, although the real object—to break through and roll up our lines—could not be achieved, in spite of an intensity of attack and superiority in technical resources far greater than in our break-through in Galicia. This was due to the fact that we in the interval had still further developed the possibilities of trench warfare."

MEANING OF THE PEACE INTRIGUE.

Professor Meinecke says that the Battle of the Somme led to the conviction in Germany that it is no longer possible to arrive at military decisions "in the full peace-compelling sense," and so he describes the German peace overtures as arising naturally from "the idea that the sacrifices demanded by the continuation of the war no longer bear any relation to the military results which can still be expected, and that it is statistically, intelligent and wise to abandon the intention of destruction, which after all does not lead to destruction, and to seek a reasonable compromise." Professor Meinecke claims it as a fresh proof of German initiative and intelligence that "the Germans were once more the first to express the new and saving idea—the idea that this war can end only in a compromise peace, and the sooner the better." He explains that Germany can safely propose a compromise, because she knows that she cannot be compelled to conclude a "humiliating" peace.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PORTUGUESE ON WESTERN FRONT.

WELL-TRAINED OFFICERS.

To-day I have been in the company of some of the officers of the artillery branch of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force in France (write *The Times* correspondent at British Headquarters). Those of our officers who have come in contact with the Portuguese speak highly of their military training and efficiency.

The uniform is very similar to that of the French Army, but with a slight elusive grey tint in the blue colour-scheme. Rank stripes are worn on the cuffs of the tunic in the French fashion, and there is a piping of red around the collars and shoulder straps. Overcoats are of the British khaki pattern, and the cap is very similar to that worn by our troops except that it is blue. The officers wear Sam Browne waist-belts, with cross slings, and brown leggings. The kit, indeed, the whole equipment of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force, has been designed with a special view to service requirements on the Western Front, and it should prove thoroughly satisfactory.

The compulsory militia system is in force in Portugal and exemption from service has been minimized rigidly since the outbreak of war. The period of annual training varies from 30 to 15 weeks, according to length of service and qualifications. Present figures show the effect of permanent strength of the Portuguese Army as 35,000 of all ranks, with reserves which, on mobilization, would bring the total up to 150,000. A Portuguese division, at war strength, consists of three brigades of six battalions each, with a regiment of cavalry engineers, and 48 field guns of the 75mm. pattern. The heavy artillery is a separate organization. The divisional commander is a lieutenant-general.

MANCHU EXAMPLE FOR GERMANY.

Mr. J. F. Baddeley writes to *The Times*:—At this moment, when the Wilson Note has led, naturally enough, to a recapitulation on our side of the Hun atrocities, it may be of interest, by way of contrast, to recall the words and attitude of one whom the modern German would doubtless consider a barbarian. Wisdom and humanity combined were, surely, never better voiced than in the speech addressed to his Council of War by the Manchurian Emperor Sun Yat-sen (Ta-tseung), the illustrious ancestor, 1637-1638, when arranging the campaign of 1629 against China, as rendered by the Jesuit De Mailla:—

"We must regard the step we are about to take as an enterprise of the very greatest importance, and remember that we shall be putting out the orders of Heaven (*Tien*); therefore, care should be taken lest the latter be offended. I forbid all ill-treatment of those who submit, or the harming of them in any way whatever; care must be taken not to separate children from parents, husbands from wives. I demand that women be respected, that prisoners be not deprived of their clothing, nor houses and other buildings destroyed; nor must trees be cut down save in case of urgent necessity. Whoever kills any man who submits to us shall be put to death; he who dares dishonour woman or girl shall die. Those who break other commands shall receive 100 strokes with the whip. Also, I command that wine be drunk in moderation, especially after passing Shan-hai-kuan. You (his generals, etc.) are to see to the execution of these orders; and whoever of you, no matter what his rank, fails to have them obeyed shall suffer the punishment the offender deserves."

As regards the "real guarantee" which Germany professes to require, he makes two final observations. The one is that Germany has taught all the small Powers of Europe that they are risking their lives if they "touch the electric wire which protects Central Europe." The other is that the war has proved "that there are limits to the possibilities of 'knock-out' strategy in war between the Great Powers," and that consequently "knock-out" policy—a policy aimed at producing fundamental revolutions in the relations of power—does not exist. Thus, according to Professor Meinecke, the motto of the future will be "not overthrow, but balance."

THE GERMAN "TERMS."

Although no other writers are allowed, like Professor Meinecke, to confess the German failures, his account of the peace manoeuvre is confirmed in other quarters. There is little or no talk about German benevolence and German dislike of bloodshed. It is simply argued that the enemy ought to be persuaded to agree with Germany that compromise is inevitable, and then to discuss with Germany a peace based upon the "war map." In a long message in the *Cologne Gazette* on Saturday its semi-official correspondent uses the following language:—

"With the desire for peace solemnly proclaimed with the approval of the neutrals, the claims of the Quadruple Alliance are now laid down; they have been created by the war, and they must be confirmed by the peace. . . . Whether peace comes now or, to the misfortune of the world, as much later as the blindness of our enemies determines, the peace must be such that German economic and cultural development shall move upwards just as it did before—and that with military security against the repetition of a joint attack, with security for our front supplies, raw materials and colonies, with security against any possible aggression of violence as such, and with our position strengthened by the economic concessions in our favour (etc.) which will have to be made to us. . . . The time of peace is to be ushered in by the conclusion of a peace which will not bring our enemies the success which the war has denied to them. The peace is to be a just result of the war. For the sake of the peaceful future of Europe, it will have to remove what have been proved to be German weaknesses—weaknesses which the enemy league happily in vain intended to exploit to the injury of all Europe. It is for this that we must fight and negotiate."

A VAGABOND IN THE TRENCHES.

OVER THE TOP.

Before I went there I used to think that life at the front consisted of Homeric contests with occasional brief intervals of repose. I also imagined that you never went "over the top"—a phrase I had picked up from the newspapers—unless you were wanting to kill someone. Not that that belief was correct. The amount of actual fighting you do in is absurdly small—I don't say that personally I wish it were more—and when you adventure into No Man's Land the chances are about three to one that you are going to dig instead of fight. Or you may be merely going for a walk.

When we were at Helffollerleather Wood we had with us a young subaltern who was very much in love. There may have been others, but he was noticeable for the numbers of letters he wrote and received. I suppose if you cut out the love letters the Army Post Office might quit work and take to fighting for a change, and I am perfectly certain that the life of the Concorde would lose half its joys. I think young Talboys must have needed a special bag for his correspondence, on top of which he was painfully shy. Of course, you don't get much privacy when you are living in a ditch, but I never heard of any one wanting to read anyone else's letters—you have all you can do indexing and answering your own. I don't know, by the way, if any one ever tried the New Armies in the hope of escaping the life of the front. If he did, he was wrong. For one reason or another, the moment you reach the front every one you know starts writing letters to you—and lots of people you don't. I remember I got a tailor's bill, insisting that if I didn't pay up severe measures would be taken, on the very morning that an unpleasant Boche bullet was destined to spoil the tunic I was wearing and make it necessary for me to get another.

Anyway, nobody wanted to interest himself in young Talboys' letters or his love affairs either. Personally, I was sick of them within a week from the time he joined us. He slept in the same dug-out, and he used to dream and talk in his sleep and call somebody homeyot until I was nearly crazy.

Helffollerleather is one of those places where the great sides show a proper appreciation of each other's comfort, and only fire shells at each other at fixed and regular intervals. In consequence there are still trees and grass and things about. Even in No Man's Land there was cover when you wanted to go out and observe the wily Tonton, or vice versa. Just in front of my sector there was a more or less complete tree, with several bushes round it, very popular with snipers of either side. But though popular, at night, in the day-time it was lonely enough, and young Talboys hit upon it as an ideal place to go when he wanted to read letters from his homeyot.

I probably should not have known of it, only one morning, just after stand-to, there was an abominable noise, shouting and shooting and that sort of thing, and the Boches started crumping us, to show, I suppose, that they were annoyed at being disturbed out of hours. In the middle of it, young Talboys came back, looking as if he had been through a very ordinary business. Anyway, they seem to have quarrelled, and Talboys brought the Boche in and disturbed everybody in doing it—which only shows you what women are.

Things are rather different down on the Ancre and the Somme. You couldn't read your sweetheart's letters under a bush there, because there aren't any bushes. I doubt if it would be safe, even if there were. As a matter of fact, it is a good deal more beautiful, if you care for that sort of thing. You can find bushes anywhere, but for anything to touch the country round Thiepval, say, you must go to the moon. I particularly remember one night when we had to go and dig a new trench in the open, a whole battalion of us. I remember it for several reasons, perhaps most of all because of the beauty of it. The Boche was feeling a bit nervous that night, as he had reason to feel, and the way he showed nerves is by letting off star-shells and Verrill lights, Roman candles, and red and green rockets, in bunches. If it is your first experience of that sort of thing you may not like it because it makes everything uncommonly bright, and with machine guns and things about it feels more or less dangerous. In point of fact, if you keep still the Boche can't see you any better than you can see him, as you find out in a moment. But the real beauty of those lights is to turn the mudholes into a wonderful sea of silver. The whole earth looms up suddenly, a glowing expanse, outlined with jet black shadows. Every shell-hole or mine-crater is outlined exactly as though you were looking at the moon through a very powerful telescope. Above the trench they are digging your men's heads show in a line of black circles, throwing tremendously long shadows, and above them the sky is turned into an immense bowl of oxidized silver, set with rubies and emeralds and sapphires. Then, in a slow moment the glow-fades and everything is black again, with only the clinking of the picks and shovels to show that there is a world at all. Personally, for those that like that sort of thing, as I say, there can be no more wonderful experience than this side of St. Yz.

Of course, if the Boche chooses to spoil his own handwork by looking off into an immense bowl of oxidized silver set with rubies and emeralds and sapphires. Then, in a slow moment the glow-fades and everything is black again, with only the clinking of the picks and shovels to show that there is a world at all. Personally, for those that like that sort of thing, as I say, there can be no more wonderful experience than this side of St. Yz. Of course, if the Boche chooses to spoil his own handwork by looking off into an immense bowl of oxidized silver set with rubies and emeralds and sapphires. Then, in a slow moment the glow-fades and everything is black again, with only the clinking of the picks and shovels to show that there is a world at all. Personally, for those that like that sort of thing, as I say, there can be no more wonderful experience than this side of St. Yz.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SUEZ CANAL DEFENCES.

A TASK OF ENORMOUS MAGNITUDE SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED.

Mr. W. T. Massey, the Press correspondent with the forces in Egypt, writes that for ten months, he has seen the preparations on the Canal go forward on one well-thought-out plan, with modifications here and there to suit changed circumstances, but always adhering strictly to the scheme of ridding Egypt of an invader at the earliest opportunity. The task was one of enormous magnitude. The Army in Egypt has worked with splendid spirit, it has conquered a desert, and it has brought into being civilising influences which will continue when this war becomes history. The results of the tremendous effort will remain, and posterity will pay homage to the courage and endurance of the soldiers, no less than to the wisdom of the direction of the campaign. Before one can adequately estimate the soldier's task you must consider what he has had to do to install the materials and works which are concerned in these important figures.

Their expedition in February, 1915, conclusively proved to the Turks the necessity of roads and railways to support an attack. They began to make railways, but their hands never reached within 100 miles of the Canal; doubtless the problem of transport was at the time too big for the enemy to tackle. But they built roads, a considerable distance into Egyptian territory, and along these highways motors with supplies continue to run. In these days when long-range artillery could threaten traffic in the Canal you could not protect shipping by merely sitting down on the banks to await attack. Therefore the line of defence must be sufficiently far east of the Canal to deny any ground within effective artillery range, and railways and roads were thus required equally for defence and attack. Were it not for the railways and motor roads the defence might require a force twice the size of that which is doing its work so thoroughly, and if the expenditure of money has been an economy in men, the price was worth the result. There are Decauville railways, lines of main gauge, and a remarkable railway of standard gauge. Running over it to-day are London and South-Western Railway engines, with loads as heavy as they have hauled between Southampton Docks and Nine Elms. Without cessation night and day, week in, week out, they move on a journey out and home of 200 miles to a time-table jealously guarded by R.T.O.'s and their staffs. It is a triumph for the railway companies of the Royal Engineers. There may not be many great engineering obstacles, but sand dunes have had to be avoided or cut, and embankments which have to be built up of sand require careful watching.

One post may be mentioned as typical of what has been accomplished by the Army in Egypt during the summer. It was sited to command a very wide field of fire. It measures nearly half a mile across the centre, and the maze of fire and support trenches is connected by several miles of underground communications made on what engineers call the "cut and cover" system, that is, by first cutting up a trench and then covering it to make it shell-proof. There is a plentiful supply of water, and the garrison enjoys that most-coveted luxury in the desert, a daily bath. Underground food stores contain a reserve of rations. Medical aid posts, also in bomb-proofs, are admirably constructed and equipped, and though it is extremely improbable that the post will have to stand the test, nothing has been left unprovided to enable the garrison to withstand a short siege. The wonderful cleanliness and orderliness of everything above and below ground is in keeping with all the other works on the Canal. No praise could be too high for the work which the Army as a whole has done in the protected line. The roads have repaid the immense amount of time and labour devoted to them. For the most part they are metalled with a somewhat light, friable limestone obtained locally, which wears fairly well if it is constantly watered, and at almost all hours of the day you can see motor-lorries carrying big tanks of salt water out into the desert to preserve the surface of the highways. Motoring on these roads is a pleasure. Egypt is indebted to the Army for many things, but one of the most important works the troops have completed for the country is a trunk road between Ismailia and Port Said on the western side of the canal, which makes it possible for the first time to proceed from Port Said to Cairo by motor-car. Another excellent road is that connecting Suez and Kufri; and this will prove of great benefit to the native population in time of peace. In addition to strategic metalled roads, there is an extensive system of light wire tactical roads, made by placing on the sand five widths of rabbit-netting, which affords as good a marching surface for infantry as a metalled road.

YEAR OF VICTORY.

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S HOPE.

Addressing a jovial company of wounded soldiers, who were entertained at a New Year's party at Caxton Hall, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (General Sir William Robertson) said: "I am very glad to come and wish you a Happy New Year, and to thank you for what you have done. I trust you will all have good luck, and I hope this is a year in which we are going to win." (Loud cheers.)

Addressing a gallant as though they were armadillos going to call upon their best girls. I don't really know much about digging. I thought I did, because I took a course in it a long time ago. But I changed my mind one day. I had been telling three of my men who made up a group at intensive digging that they were waiting efforts, and then I showed them how they ought to dig. They were very nice about it, but I found out afterwards that two of them, who were townies, had been foremen navvies to the Manchester City Council, and digging drains and things for the past twenty years or so. I let them dig in their own way after that.—Truth.

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B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	13,000 — 18 knots	TUES, 13th Feb. Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$343 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA; CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO;
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. [67]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

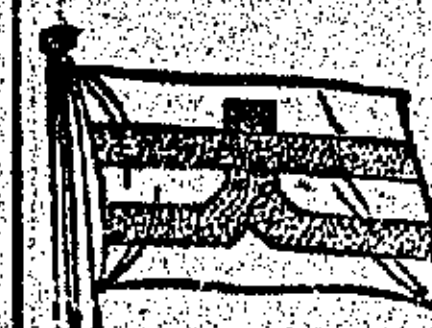
Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. ... } STEAMER TO SAIL.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740. J. TOURIST, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).

"PANAMA MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th Feb. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 15th Feb. at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUS MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th Feb. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All Steamer Boats have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to—
J. F. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including Gold Coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold;
All manufactures of Silver other than Silver Watches and Silver Watch Cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shanghai, Peking and Shantung	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Amoy, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santau, Sanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Kegs 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Koungmoon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samnol	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shok Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Koungmoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kamchuk	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukong	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

YOUR MOTOR BOATS AND CARS

Cannot move without a good Spark.

CROWN DRY CELLS

are the most reliable on the market for

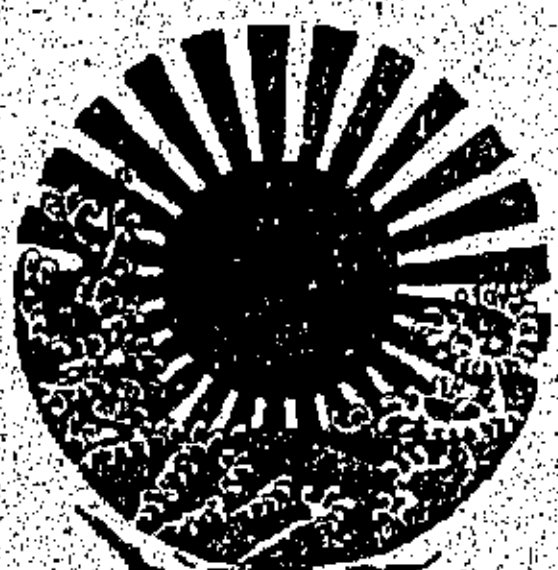
Bells, Telephones or Ignition Coils.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

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Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



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APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 13th.	
ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/4
Bank Bills, on demand ... 2/4	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 2/4	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/4	
Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 2/4	
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ... 2/4	
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 32
Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 34	
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 66
Credit, at 60 days' sight ... 66	
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 172nom
Bank Bills, on demand ... 172nom	
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 172nom
Bank Bills, on demand ... 172nom	
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight ... nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ... 1103	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ... 113	
ON MANILA.—On demand—Penas ... 101	
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ... 128	
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ... 2 1/2 p.m.	
ON HONGKONG.—On demand ... 2 1/2 p.m.	
ON HONGKONG.—On demand ... 2 1/2 p.m.	
STANDARD BANK'S BUYING RATE ... 38.25	
Gold LEAF 100 fine, per tael ... 47.70	
Silver, per oz ... 37 1/2	

HONGKONG COINS.

	per cent
Hongkong 25 cents piece ... 90.05 Premium.	
Hongkong 10 " ... 0.05	
Canton 20 " ... 2.35 discount.	
Canton 10 " ... 2.70	

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 13th FEBRUARY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$720, sellers		\$2.30 int. act. 1916
INSURANCE.—				
Centenary	\$50	\$375		\$2.50 for 1916
China Fire	\$20	\$155		\$2.50 for 1916
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$367 1/2		\$2.50 for 1916
North China	\$25	\$14 1/2		\$2.50 for 1916
Union	\$100	\$800, sales		\$1.50 for 1916
Yongtong	\$50	\$255		
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$114, buy		\$14 for year ending 31st Dec. 1916
Canton Steamships	\$15	\$204, buyers		\$3 int. for 1916
Indo China Trd.	\$25	\$41 1/2		\$10 int. for 1916
Do. Del.	\$25	\$129		\$2.10 for year ending 31-12-16
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$33, buyers		\$12 for 1916
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	\$100	\$125 1/2		First year
Malayan Sugars	\$50	\$39		
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$37, buyers		\$3.50 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$126, buy		\$2 1/2 int. for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 35, sel.		Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 31-12-16
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$93		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$112, sellers		\$5 for 1916
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$91, buyers		\$50 cents for 1916
Humphreys Estates	\$100	\$83, x div.		\$2 for 1916
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$73, sellers		\$5.25 for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$73, sellers		
OLDS.—				
Langhats	\$10	Tls. 21, sel.		Tls. 1 for year ending 31-12-16
Shells	\$1	100/		2 int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	\$1	32 1/2		9 1/2 for 1916/17
MINE.—				
Kaifeng	\$1	36/		1 int. act. year ending 30-6-16
Rails	\$1	\$2.40, sellers		None since 1916
Trench	\$1	23/		3 int. account 1916
CORR. MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 145		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 13 1/2, sel.		T. 9.00 for year ending 30-11-16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 115, sel.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Yangtseepoo	Tls. 5	Tls. 3 1/2, sel.		Nil for 1916
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneo	\$12	\$3		72 cents for 1916
China Lights	\$5	\$4.60, buy.		None since 1906
China Provident	\$10	\$9, sellers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$22 1/2		\$8 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$11.40, buy.		\$60 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48, buyers		\$2.25 for year ending 29-2-16
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$160		\$2 int. account 1916
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$2 1/2		\$1 int. account 1916
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10		None for year ending 31-5-16
Hongkong Trans.	\$5	\$7.20		Int. 7% account 1916
Pearl Trans. Old	\$10	\$10		7 1/2 for year ending 30-6-16
Do. New	\$1	\$1		25 cents for year ending 31-5-16
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$3		\$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$15 1/2, buy.		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$8 1/2, buyers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$1	\$0		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	FINT. DIV. FTO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$3.90	65 p. c.	10 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$11.70	55 p. c.	20 p. c.
Cheney	\$1	Oct.	\$2.30	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.00	42 1/2 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kompas	\$5	June	\$3.10	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Ponds	\$1	Aug.	\$2.35	30 p. c.	—
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.65	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
New Berend	\$1	Dec.	\$4.30	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	\$1	Jan.	\$5.00	25 p. c.	12 1/2 p. c.
Temak	\$1	Dec.	\$2.00	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			3/8		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

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INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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\$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

Manufactured by—

MASPERO FRÈRES.

CAIRO, EGYPT.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	\$1,500,000, at 1/2—\$15,000,000
Silver	\$1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.,—Chairman.	
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.	
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Hon. Mr. P. H. Helyar.	
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq.	
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.	
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.	

CHINESE MANAGERS:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.	
MANAGER:	
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.	

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1917.

THE BANK OF CHINA—GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anhing, Tsing, Tientsin, Kiangsu, Soochow, HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, TIENSIN: Peking, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tsinghsien, Hsing-tai, HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shashin, Chishan, Lanchi, Hanchow, Ningpo, KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loh, Chongchun, TAIWAN: Cheuchuan, Tamsien, Liochi, Lintsin, Tainan, Yibei, Hsinning, Chofoo, Tientsin, TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Poochow, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Munkden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitaihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON: KUYIANG, PEKING: Kueilin's Suiyangchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 18th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	\$1,200,000
Reserve Fund	\$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Funds	Yen 4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo.

FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Kaseko, Keelung, Makung, Pimas, Seim, Chifu, Tainan, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Fookchow, Hankow, Kiating, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore, Sourabaya.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 2, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, 15th December, 1916. [104]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital	£1,000,000
Subscribed	£1,000,000
Paid-up	£500,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

BRANCHES:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kots Blara, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Fort Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum or Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [103]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [106]